Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH 1828. [NUMBER 1968.

TRAVANCORE

Government Advertisement.

THE Public are hereby informed that the PEPPER of TRAVANCORE, will be disposed of till further Notice, on the following Terms; viz.

For quantities under One thousand Madras Candies, the Price per Candy of lbs. 500, at Madras Rupees Eighty five, and for one thousand Candies and upwards, eighty Madras Rupees per Candy.

It is not however intended to preclude the reception at Allepey of direct TENDERS for large purchases, such TENDERS not deviating materially from the above reduced Prices, payment being made in Cash—if in local Currency at the rate of 28½ Chuckrums the Rupee; the Madras and Bombay Rupee being also receivable at the same value.

In all cases, whether the Sales are arranged by the Agent, or on the spot, the Sircar will be at the expence of weighing and packing the pepper in the usual manner in mat robbins, and of providing boats to carry it along side of the Ship, in the roads of Allepey; the pepper being at the risk of the purchasers as soon as it is removed from the Sircar Godowns, when receipts must be granted for it.

Reference may be made either to the Conservator of Forests at Allepey, or to the Agents of the Sircar, at the several Presidencies. Application may also be made to the conservator at Allepey for Teak TIMBER, Cardemoms, Ivory &c. the produce of TRAVANCORE.

N. B. It is usual to dispose of the Cardemoms by the Candy of 600 lbs.

VEMATA ROW.
Dewan.

TRAVANCORE,
17th January 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 21st Instant.

A DOUBLE barrelled detonating FOWLING PIECE, by FOTHERBY, and another of the same description by GILL: the above will be sold without reserve to close an account.

PIECE GOODS

GLASS WARE,

EARTHENWARE,

CHINA GARDEN SEATS,

FLOWER STANDS

AND OTHER ARTICLES

AT ONE O'CLOCK

Unless previously disposed of,

AN ELEGANT

LONDON BUILT

CABRIOLET CURRICLE

AND

CURRICLE HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 20th February 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A NEAT

CALCUTTA BUILT

DENNET

AND

HARNESS,

Only two Months Driven,

PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows street 20th February 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 21st Instant.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A NEAT

English Built,

CHARIOT,

Painted Olive Green, is Lined with Superfine Drab Cloth.—and nearly as good as new.

ALSO

A SECOND HAND,

SHIGRAMPOE.

Meadows Street, 20th February 1828.

FRITH

Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY

WEDNESDAY the 20th Instant.

THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS.

RICH Imitation Shawls, Long Cloths, Superfine Black Cloth, Bombazetts and other Piece Goods, Glass Ware, Lavender Water, Books, a case of Mathematical Instruments, Regulation Swords, Pistols, and a variety of other Goods.

Nesbit Lane, 20th February 1828.

THIS DAY

WEDNESDAY the 20th Instant.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

WITHOUT RESERVE

TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

A QUANTITY OF

GREEN AND BLUE

PAINT,

AND AT NOON

Will be put up, several superior young Kattywar and other

HORSES.

AND A

BUGGY,

WITH HORSE,

AND HARNESS.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

ARE authorized to make a considerable reduction in the prices of the MILLINERY now for sale on commission at their Rooms.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A LONDON BUILT

CHARIOT

AND

HARNESS.

PRICE RUPEES 1500.

ALSO

A VARIETY OF OPEN AND CLOSE CARRIAGES BUGGIES &c.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

Nesbit Lane 20th February 1828.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A COPY of Reynell's Universal Atlas Rs..... 100

AND

A large folding MAP of India in four parts..... 125

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A SPLENDID assortment of Plated Ware, imported per Lady Feversham, consisting of Epergnes, Plateaus, Bottle Stands, Cruit and Liquor Frames &c. &c.

The above are of the latest fashions and of the best workmanship.

Nesbit Lane, 20th February 1828.

FRITH

Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A CAMP CASE

Completely fitted for 4 persons

PRICE RS. 550.

ALSO

A DUPLEX

HUNTING WATCH

ENGINE TURNED

By M'Cabe Rs. 630

Nesbit Lane, 20th February 1828.

TO LET.

THAT Commodious and airy BUNGALOW called ROSE COTTAGE on Colabah, lately occupied by J. B. GRAHAM, Esq. for particulars apply to Mr. GRAHAM, residing next door.

Bombay, 20th February 1828

Advertisement,

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, with the Last Will annexed, of THOMAS BRYDIN, late of Bombay Master Mariner, deceased, may be granted to MARTIN WEST, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 15th day of February 1828.

MORRIS AND PUGH,
PROCTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT LUXUMON HURRYCHUNDERJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo, having agreed to purchase from the Trustees of TULSEYDASS CULLIANJEE AND CO., a Bungalow, together with the Stable—and a compound or Cocoa Oart thereto adjoining, situate at Geergaum near the House of AMERCHUND BEDRICHUND, any person having any claim or demand whatsoever thereon, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise interested therein, are hereby required to make known the same to MR. PATCH, attorney to the said LUXUMON HURRYCHUNDERJEE, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else, they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 19th day of February 1827.

જાહેરખબર *

ખબર. ફ્રીમાંથી. આપીએ છીએ. શ્રી. મુગ્ધબજ. વાલા. ફ્રીનકુ. લક્ષશ્રમણ. ફ્રરીચંદરજી. ખંગલો. ૧ નખેલા. ઋષભ નથા. નારીઅલનાં. જાડીનીવાડી. જે. ને ખંગલાને. લગાનીછે. તે. નલશીદાશ. ફ્રલે આણજી. નથા. ફ્રંમપનીનાં. નરશટીઓ પાશેથી. વેચાતી. લેવાનુ. શાદું. કરીછે કે. ઉપર. કહેલી. મીલકત. શ્રી. ઝીરગાંમ. મધે. અમરચંદ. ખીદરીચંદનાં. ઘરની. પા શિછે * કે. પ્રાઇ. ફ્રીજબણીનો. દાવો. અથ વા. ફ્રરેકપરકારનુ. માંગણું. અથવા. ગી રવી. અથવા. વારશાનો. અથવા. તેવીજ ખીજો. દાવો. કે. મીલકત. ઉપર. પોહોં ચતો. ફ્રીકિતો. તમણી. આજથી. દીન. ૧૪ ની. મુદતમાં. આવીને. ઉપર. કહેલા લક્ષશ્રમણ. ફ્રરીચંદરજીનાં. વકીલ. નાત્રે. શીશતર. પાટયને. જાહેર. કરે * કે. મુદત ઉપરાંત. કોઈ. દાવો. દખલ. કરશેનો. રદ. અને. બાતેલ. જશે *

તારી. ૧૯ મી. ફેબ્રુવારી. ૧૮૨૮

For Freight or Passage

TO

London

THE FINE FAST SAILING TEAK BUILT SHIP

DUKE OF BEDFORD,

800 TONS,

John Morris,

COMMANDER.

(TO SAIL ON THE 25TH INSTANT.)

THE accommodations of this Ship are of a very superior description and elegantly fitted—will land Passengers at the Cape of Good Hope if required, and carries a Surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 20th February 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LIVERPOOL OR GREENOCK.

THE NEW BRIG

Gleniffer,

OF 318 TONS,

DAILY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE.

APPLY to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON.

THE WELL KNOWN BARQUE

ALACRITY.

OF 300 TONS

CAPTAIN JOHN FINDLAY.

HAS very good accommodation for Passengers, and will sail in all March.

APPLY to Messrs. FORBES AND Co. or to Capt. FINDLAY, at their Office.

Bombay, 20th February 1828.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON

THE NEW BRIG

CARTHA,

BURTHEN 450 TONS.

Capt. J. Stuart Lindsay

WILL be despatched in all next month.

APPLY to Captain LINDSAY at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE NEW SHIP

LADY FAVERSHAM

500 TONS

George Adler,

COMMANDER.

HER Cargo being engaged, she will have an early despatch.—This Ship is elegantly fitted up, and carries a regular Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 20th February 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurance
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Current.

Bombay, 20th February 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 7TH FEBRUARY 1828.

No. 48 of 1828.—The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to order the republication of the following General Order issued by the Supreme Government.

No. 8 of 1828.

General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

Fort William 11th January 1828.

In continuation of General Orders No. 232 of the 2d November 1827, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following List of officers to whom the donation batta has been paid in England, on account of the Burmese War from the 1st to 31st July 1827, be published in General Orders.

List of Officers for whom the donation of Batta has been granted in England, on account of the Burmese War, from the 1st to 31st July 1827.

	£	s	d.
His Majesty's 1st Regt. of foot.			
Captain Charles Eyre,.... 6 Months	101	5	
His Majesty's 13th Foot.			
Colonel M McCreagh, 12 Months	900	0	
His Majesty's 38th Foot.			
Lieut Col. J. J. Snodgrass, late Lieut. 12 Months.....	144	0	
Capt Robert Matthew, as Lieutenant 6 Months.....	72	0	
His Majesty's 44th Foot.			
Captain James Johnstone, 6 Months	108	0	
His Majesty's 45th Foot.			
Captain James Stewart, as Lieutenant 6 Months.....	67	10	
His Majesty's 47th Foot.			
Brevet Major J. Backhouse, as Capt. 6 Months.....	108	0	
Paymaster Robert Mitton, deceased 12 Months.....	216	0	
His Majesty's 49th Foot.			
Major John Campbell, late Captain on the Staff, 6 Months.....	101	5	
His Majesty's 54th Foot.			
Captain Edward A. Evanson (deceased) 6 Months.....	101	5	
Lieutenant E. A. Slade, 6 Months.	67	10	
His Majesty's 85th Regt. of Foot.			
Lieut H G. Baylee,.... 3 Months	36	0	
Lieut. J. G. Baylee, (deceased) ditto ditto.....	36	0	
Captain Innes Bowes.. ditto ditto	54	0	
Captain James Kearelly, as Lieutenant 3 Months.....	36	0	
Lieutenant R J. Kerr,....ditto. ditto	36	0	
Captain James T Moore, ditto. ditto.	54	0	
Lieutenant Col. M. Shawe, (deceased) 3 Months.....	180	0	
His Majesty's 89th Regt of Foot.			
Lieutenant W. H. Dougan, Additional 3 Months.....	33	15	
Bengal.			
Lieut. Richard Macritee,.. 6 Months	72	0	
Capt. R. Fernie,..... 3 Months	54	0	
Madras.			
Capt. Percy L. Harvey, .. 6 Months as Lieutenant, ...	67	10	
Lieut. J. Stephenson..... ditto ditto	67	10	
Lieut. C. W. Nicolay.... ditto ditto	67	10	
Lieut. James Fullarton, 12 Months	135	0	
Capt. Robert Gordon.... 6 Months	101	5	
Asst. Surgeon G. Beetron, 3 Months	33	15	
Capt J. Wilson..... 6 Months	101	5	
Lieut. A. Watt..... ditto ditto.	67	10	
Lieut: J, F, Bird,..... ditto ditto.	67	10	
Lieut. Bruce Boswell,.... ditto ditto.	67	10	

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT,

Lieut. Col.

Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 7th February 1827.

No. 49 of 1828.—The unexpired portion of the furlough to sea granted to Lieut. H. Aston, of the 10th Regt. N. I. on the 23d August last, is cancelled from the 28th ultimo, the date of that officer's return to the Presidency.

The unexpired portion of the furlough to Madras granted to Lieut. Thomas Maughan, of the 12th Regt. N. I. is cancelled from the 27th ultimo, the date of that officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 50 of 1828.—At the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander in Chief the following appointments are made.

Assistant Surgeon G. R. Davies, Deputy Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, to receive charge of the Department from the date of Surgeon Moyle's embarkation for the Cape of Good Hope.

2d European Regiment.

Lieutenant and Quarter Master J. B. Philipps, to be Interpreter in the Hindoostance Language,—Date of Appointment 23d January.

Ordnance Department.

Sub Conductor Bigoe Charles Armstrong to be Conductor vice Livingston deceased,—6th January 1828.

Bombay Castle, 12th Feb. 1828.

No 51 of 1828.—The following promotion is made.

12th Regt. N. I,

Ensign C. T. Whitehead to be Lieut. vice Reynolds deceased,—Date of rank 3d Feb. 1828.

Bombay Castle, 13th Feb. 1828.

No. 52 of 1828.—The undermentioned Cadets and Assist Surgeon are admitted on this Establishment in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, from the 8th Instant, the date of their arrival on bhe Ship Mountstuart Elphintone. The Cadets for the Arttillery are promoted to second Lieutenants and those for the Infantry to Ensigns, leaving the date of their rank to be settled hereafter.

Artillery.

461 Messrs. John Maxwell Glasse,
462 " Brook Bailey,
465 " Gother Kerr Mann,
475 " Robert Croft Wormald,
479 " Henry Forster,
485 " Henry Giberne.

Infantry.

464 Messrs. John Russell,
477 " Gottfried Joseph Peters,
481 " Thomas Robert Morse,
482 " Samuel Sproule,

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Thomas Lloyd M. D.

Lieutenant Colonel James Morse, of the 13th Regt N. I. and Lieut. Charles Thuillier of the 2d Regt Lt. Cavy, have returned to their duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank, by the Ship Mountstuar Elphinstone, which arrived at Bombay on the 8th Instant.

By Order of the Honourable the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

26TH JANUARY 1828.

Mr. John Warden Deputy Agent for the Adjusting of Sirdar's Claims in the Deckan 7th February 1828.

Mr. J. D. DeVitre, Senior Magistrate of Police.

Mr. G. L. Elliot, Judge and Criminal Judge in the Southern Conkan.

Mr. P. W. Lecyet, Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poonah vice Mr. J. Warden.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur for Khandeish,

Mr. Henry Young, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poonah for Sholapore vice Mr. Blane 14th February 1828.

Mr. E. G. Fawcett, Assistant Register to the Sudder Dewanee and Foudjaree Adawlut.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

9TH FEBRUARY 1828.

Mr. D. A. Blane, Acting Political Agent in Kattywar 14 February 1828.

Mr. James Erskine, Second Assistant Resident at Baroda.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT

REVENUE 17TH JANUARY 1828.

Mr. R. Mills, Acting Collector of Poonah.

Mr. G. M. Blair, Acting Assistant Collector of Poona for Sholapore 7th February 1828.

Mr. R. G. Chambers, Second Assistant Collector of Kaira.

Mr. F. A. Corsar, Third Assistant Collector Kaira.

Mr. Chas. Edison, Second Assistant Collector in the Southern Conkan.

Mr. W. G. Clarke, Third Assistant Collector in the Southern Conkan.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

A letter appeared in the last Courier signed H., calling the attention of the Public to the Education Society, in which the writer feelingly laments and as strongly deprecates the spirit of opposition and enmity which, he asserts, exists in some quarters towards that institution. That your readers may at once perceive the full scope of his accusation, I subjoin the passages in which it is contained.

" It is but too common to hear those who " seek for somewhat to cavil at in every in- " stitution, and who would rather believe " rumour, than search for truth, speak of " the Education Society as likely to do more " harm than good, and spread reports to its " disadvantage, without for a moment con- " sidering that they may be groundless."

" Instead of sneering at the ill success of " any of these children after being educated, " and making it the ground of opposition to " the institution, I would humbly advise a " reference to its worthy Secretary."—

" These two classes—(the orphans, and " the children of soldiers) are the *first* ob- " jects of the society's attention :—but when " its funds admitted of it, I am aware its " bounty has been extended to a class " *more unfortunate* than either of these. Alas! " there are those who make even this merciful " dispensation of its aid a ground for refusing " their support to it, and a topic for heart- " less and unfeeling vituperation against its " character."

Such, Sir, is the language used by this anonymous writer and published by the Editor of the Courier without a comment; and shall such aspersions be cast upon the Public with impunity? shall such accusations be heard in silence and none raise their voice to deny their truth? To assert that there are Christians so forgetful of the first precept of their religion—that there are men so destitute of human feelings, as to cavil at an institution which owes its origin to charity and compassion—that there are those who wantonly sneer at its ill success ---who traduce its views---who even make the merciful dispensation which constitutes its greatest merit, the ground for opposition, for heartless slander, and for unfeeling vituperation—To make such an assertion, Sir, is to utter a most foul, false, and glaring libel on the character of the Bombay community.

The covetous man may withhold his donation, and the slothful man may shrink from lending his support; but neither can refrain from being an admirer, and passive upholdder of an institution, which owing either to avarice or indolence he cannot actively assist—for who would oppose or calumniate where opposition would confer no honour and calumny would work no advantage? No, Sir, I will dare fearlessly to affirm that there does not exist a single enemy to the Education Society—But I will tell Mr. H. if he does not know it, why its friends have latterly begun to wax cold in their zeal, and its benefactors remiss in their contributions. All this is the result not of enmity to the *institution itself*, but of the general disapprobation with which the public have viewed the improper appropriation of its funds—of enmity to that ruinous profusion which has led the managers to squander away in architectural elegancies, resources originally intended to procure the necessaries and comforts of life—Well may the poor sons of charity exclaim.

"We asked for *bread* and we received a *stone*" A palace is built for their residence—the estimate is exceeded by 38,000 Rupees, and the professional gentleman, who undertook its erection through *pure* charity, comes in for a small gratification of *Ten Thousand more*;—and what has been the result of all this extravagance?—*Simply*, that the funds have failed, and that the Committee were obliged to borrow 4,000 Rupees last month, for the current expences of the Society.

No wonder then that murmurs should arise and subscribers fall off, when the purposes of charity are abused---when the sober genius of solid comfort, gives place to a spirit of empty ostentation only calculated to create envy and distrust—I fear much that this Oriental spirit—this preference of vain glitter to intrinsic utility—of showy effect to substantial benefit, is daily gaining ground amongst us—sapping the purity of the best institutes—rendering nugatory the most enlightened plans, and turning into channels of corruption and self-aggrandisement the most benevolent and philanthropic designs. This is peculiarly exemplified in the native Education Society, whose infant resources have been prematurely wasted in the cultivation of splendour and ornament, just as it has begun to acquire some degree of consolidation. If any doubt the truth of this, let them visit the Committee room of that institution, and *judge for themselves*. Let them behold the flowery decorations of the walls,—the magnificent furniture of the apartment--the costly tables-the punka with its *silken* appendages—the *red morocco* chairs, and *red damask* couches—let them coolly and candidly behold all this seraglio-like luxury—and *then* let them say, whether such a chamber is not fitter to be the scene of festivity and sensual indulgence, than a place of meeting for philosophers, assembled to further the cause of intellectual improvement. Where this fatal system will, end no one can foresee; but I sincerely trust that the princely capital subscribed for the *Elphinstone Professorships* will neither be lavished upon *buildings* and *architects*, nor frittered away in such pompous follies as *morocco chairs* and *damask sofas*.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE EUROPEAN AND NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETIES.

Bombay 18th February 1828.

DAPOOLIE, Southern Conkan,
10th Feb. 1828.

MR. EDITOR.

The delay in the receipt of the Gazette for the last week would not have caused much annoyance had the columns of your paper contained some account of the Bombay Races.

What you did give us as an Extract from the Courier, tended more to excite an unpleasant feeling against yourself or rather your paper than any thing that has issued from the Gazette Press for many a day.

Let the Editor of the Courier say what he pleases there are at every Station under the Presidency a great number of people particuly interested in the result of the several Races, and it is not confined to a *few personal* friends of the owners of the Horses.

I saw the Courier, and heard some of his Subscribers deploring the total want of information regarding the Sport of each days running.

Several Races had not a clue to point out which was the winning Horse, and none of them had the *time* of the performance set down under them as is customary.

You *generally oblige* this said Editor by pointing out his mistakes, and I had anticipated full *twenty* lines in a leading article of your Gazette on this cursory detail of the Bombay Races—hinting at the tergiversation of the gentleman in regard to *Sporting Topics!*—(vide his prospectus to the Iris and the promise to conduct the Courier on the same principles) but no,—you follow immediately in his steps, and give us an extract from the Bombay Courier—Try and retrieve your lost good fame in this respect, and in your next publication I hope to see a full and detailed account of each day's running of the Bombay Races—with the time and winners of Races specified in as correct a manner as one would naturally expect to see under such *a device* as headed the intelligence announced in your last Gazette of this Noble Sport, and I shall ever remain.

as heretofore

A STAUNCH SUPPORTER OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

IRVING ON PROPHECY.

(Continued from the Gazette of the 6th Instant.)

PART II.

" Which fixeth the begining and the ending of the papal power—of time, times and the dividing time."

MR. IRVING opens the second part of his work by informing us that to foretell future events, is the chief end of philosophy and science, and that the researches of the historian and antiquary have their chief value, as they tend to direct the present and throw light upon the future. To the merchantman likewise is the uncertain future, a period to which he casts his thoughts and expects the completion of his speculations. In fact every man in one form or another prophecies:—consequently to the Ministers of Religion it belongs to study the times and seasons which it hath pleased God to reveal; " a pious occupation which the Lord hath in a most remarkable may stamped with his approval, by sending his Angel Gabriel to the Prophet Daniel, while occupied with divination upon the prophecies, that he might reveal to him the exact term that had to run before the accomplishment of all his desires in the Advent of Messiah."

God, from the first constitution of his church, down thro' all its trials till the time of its perfection in blessedness, did intend certain times and seasons to be thought on and anticipated—and this not at random dates, but in a complete system of prophetic chronology—first of all to Abraham it was foretold that his seed should be a stranger in the land that is not their's and be afflicted 400 years—again when the Church was settled in the land of promise, Jeremiah foretold " *and this whole land shall be a desolation and astonishment, and these nations shall serve the King of Babylon 70 years; and it shall come to pass when 70 years are accomplished that I will punish the King of Babylon*" &c. when this was well nigh accomplished the Lord did reward Daniel, who was studying this very prophecy, with a revelation of the coming of Messiah—Dan IX 25 to 27. If then this was the dealing of God with his Church before the coming of Messiah, why should it not be dealt with in the same way after he has come? And in fact by this same prophet are four great prophecies given which reach down to the very time when " *the saints of the most High shall take the Kingdom, and possess the Kingdom, for ever, even for ever, and ever.*

The first of these great prophecies we have already disposed of—The other three have in their view a distinct captivity of the Christian Church, the dates and periods being given. —1st Papal captivity—2d Mahomedan— 3d. The Infidel—The second of these brought the Eastern Churches under his Yoke, as the Papacy did the Western—of which not the continuance is given, but the distance of time of the giving of the prophecy, until the complete dissolution of the power.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Mr. Irving now proves, which is admitted by all Interpreters of prophecy, that the period of a time, times, and a dividing time is 1260 years—This is the number of years that the Saints were to be given into the power of the little horn—Now for the Grand Question —when did this period commence?—Mr. I. says for the determining this he has such materials as being brought together in due order and force cannot fail of convincing any man, who hath a ear to hear and a heart to understand the revelation of God.

I. In the vision of Daniel the little horn came up amongst the 10 horns of which 3 fell before it. This gives us the year A. D. 487, until which time the Roman Empire was undivided into any of those 10 Kingdoms which afterwards arose. viz.

Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Naples, Tuscany, Lombardy, Ravanna, and Rome, whereof the three last were absorbed into the territory of Rome,—At that time Augustulus resigned, and for 300 years the Empire had no head,—here therefore historians fix its downfall.

Mr. I. now informs us of the wonderful preservation of the Pandects of Justinian, which after having been lost for centuries, were dug up from the ruins of Amalfi, about the time of the Reformation. This edict bears date A. D. 533 March—but not only on one, but on a great number past in that, or the next year, do we gain this date, or I should rather say it rests upon a complete system of policy, and creed of Imperial Authority issued to the Empire and embodied in the laws of the Empire, whereby the Papacy was established the Imperial religion, as heretofore Christianity had been established by Constantine; not merely granting the power, but severally constituting the chief features in the character of the Papacy, so that its very image is delineated and fixed in the beginning of Justinian's code, then given, as if to signify, that it was the rubric of that most famous work. The celibacy of the Clergy, the intercession of the Virgin Mary, the religious use and veneration of Holy Crosses—the setting of decrees of Councils on a level with the Holy Scriptures,—the founding the supremacy of the Holy see on our Lord's injunction to Peter "Feed my sheep"- these, and other capital constitutions of the Papacy, are all within a year of the same date; enacted and embodied in the standing law of the Empire, and not only so, but in the Emperor's letter to the Bishop of Rome, he uses these expressions, "your Highness" "your Beatitude"—"The Head of all the Holy Churches" "The Head of all the Priests of God"—which blasphemous titles he recognizes not only in a letter sent to the Pope himself, but in one addressed to the rival Bishop of Constantinople continually referring to Rome as the "Apostolic seat" —Mr. I. in a note gives us the following quotation from Gianone's history of Naples, "Justinian was thus the first who begun to increase the jurisdiction of the Bishop over the cause of ecclesiastics, and give them the privilege of pleading before lay judges —at the end of this century Augustine the Monk landed in Britain and asserted the Popish supremacy.—The last of the 10 Kingdoms to acknowledge, the first to break the Papal Yoke.

II. In the 12th Chapt. Rev. is found the second great event which serves to decide the commencement of the captivity of the Saints within the confines of the ten parted Empire—The vision is highly emblematical in its style, tho' clear in its signification, and relateth—the preservation, escape and persecution of a woman who is clothed with, the sun, the moon under her feet and upon her head a crown with twelve stars. She is ready to be delivered of a man child, which the Dragon with 7 heads and 10 horns, stands ready to devour, so soon as he shall be born. This man child which is to rule all nations with a rod of iron, is caught up to Heaven, and the woman flees into the wilderness' where she hath a place prepared of God that they should feed her a *thousand two hundred and three score days*"—1260 years (a day in prophetic computation standing for a year).

The Church is here denoted by the woman. Christ the seed of the woman is the child who is to rule all the nations with a rod of iron. She is clothed with the Sun, that is the righteousness of Christ, the Moon is under her feet—the Moon is emblematical writing being for the Church, when the Sun is the emblem for Christ—her Diadem of 12 stones the 12 Apostles—The Dragon having crowns upon her head, and none upon her horns, Imperial Rome before she fell into 10 Kingdoms; and the whole hierogylphical picture is the representation of the attitude which the Devil, in his royal and imperial attire of old Rome, took against, the seed of the woman —The Son of God Manifest in the Flesh.

The wise interpretation of any prophecy lies mainly in considering well its proper, structure before we interpret; and interpreting, by faith in the wisdom of the record, not by faith in our own sagacity"—(Mr. I. is now expounding Rev. XII.) Following onwards the hieroglyphical history of the woman we find the scene shifts to Heaven —A hot war ensues—Satan is cast out—followed with a mournful voice "*woe to the inhabitants of the earth*" &c.—This takes place when the seed of the woman is caught up to Heaven—(the ascension of our Saviour) here by we learn that this victory over Satan was connected (in a mysterious way, not to us revealed, because it is likely not capable of being understood by us) with the death and resurrection of Christ which is signified in the vision contained in the 10th to the 12th verses. And from the 13 verse to the 17 we have the great historicale vent, whereby to determine the commencemetint of the time, times, and a half during which the Church was persecuted by the Dragon—he inspirited the Roman Empire to commence warfare with the woman ---which took effect, vide acts of the Apostles, in every form of destructiveness, and afterwards through two centuries in 10 regular persecutions appointed by Imperial Edicts over the wide Empire. But the woman betook herself to the fastness given her of God, viz a true and lively Faith in him, and from which Satan could not drive her, and there she abode for a time, times and a half. The event which determines the time of her retreat, and the continuance of it, is given by the artifice Satan employs to dispossess her of the fortress of her faith, by casting out of his mouth waters as a flood; meaning, peoples, and multitudes, and Nations, and tongues &c. Rev. XVII. 15—now this event is one of the most conspicuous in the History of Christendom. The Gothic nations (which are not of the prophetic earth engirdled the Empire) were converted to Christianity, in the fourth, century by Priests of the Arian heresy, which so prevailed that Jerome says the whole world groaned and wondered to see itself Arian." These nations possessed themselves of Italy, Spain and Africa, and raged at the true faith with a fury not inferior to the Pagans; as is fully set forth by Gibbon, who least of all could be accused of favouring the church, but on this he hath borne his testimony to the fulfilment of this prophecy—Now then, how did the earth help her? The Emperor Justinian in the year 533, sent his General Belesarius, and brought the war to a conclusion in Africa.—"*In the beginning of the year 533 therefore, the earth helped the woman against the nations whom Satan had cast forth as a flood against the secure abiding place of her faith.*"

The above dates are on the authoritity of Gibbon and Ecchard, but they have still a higher authority being also written in the beginning of the code of Justinian; where an edict is given out for the government and security of the conquered provinces, a conquest he esteemed so glorious as like Scipio, to take from it the name of Africanus.

Mr. J. now brings us to his

III. division Rev. xiii.—Immediately following what we have been considering above, than ariseth out of the sea, that is, out of the troubled state of the nations, a beast with 7 heads and 10 horns, to which the Dragon gives his seat, and his power, and great authority—the crowns are placed on the horns and on the heads is written the name Blasphemy, and his evil office is the same as Daniel's little horn "having given unto him a mouth speaking great things" &c.—likewise the time given unto him to continue his power is the same 42 months (of 30 days is 1260 days or years) now we have fixed the rise of the papacy A. D. 533—Now observe his stride towards absolute supremacy—20 years from that date he ordered heretics to be burned by the temporal power—60 years in the reign of Gregory the Great, purgatory, invocation of Saints, expirations by masses, lustrations of the Blessed virgin, the celibacy of the clergy attempted—70 years he obtained from the Emperor the sole title of universal—100 years the service was performed in latin, and the ignorance of the people sealed —200 years the Pope had obtained the pride and power to oppose and excommunicate the Emperor of the East, for prohibiting image worship; and began to pay his court to the rising star of France, by whom he was sustained against the Lombards and endowed with temporal possessions which he would have soon lost, had not Charlemagne interposed and crushed them, for which service the Pope did solemnly crown him Emperor of the West—in which act, the wounded head was cured; and the Lamb like—creature caused the earth and them that dwell thereon to worship the beast whose deadly wound was healed,—300 years The Pope carried it against Frederick Barbarossa with such ignomy and contempt as proved even Emperors themselves, should be excommunicated.

Thus then from the era 533, when power was given to the beast—he went on first making his own supremacy good—then healing the wounded head, and reconstituting the Imperial dignity—then making himself such, as to over awe the 10 crowned Kingdoms— and brought the beast to act as one under the banner of blasphemy, consequently there can be no doubt that from this date March 533, we may calculate the time, times, and half time, or one thousand two hundred and three score days—and reckoning onwards 1260 years you arrive at the most remarkable event of modern times, the Era to which all men look—part with horror, part with great gladness, all with profound interest, as introducing a new face upon European affairs, and a most eventful change into the course of history—viz. the year 1792. The French Revolution.

IV. The most important section of discourse—It relates to the Infidel Power, Rev. XI 1. 12. The two witnesses, the old and new testament—they have been explained as individual men who prophecied against the Papal Power, but it cannot refer to them, for they were to prophecy and live two hundred and three score days—nor will the prophecy apply to any man because there is a death of them for 3 years and a half, and a resurrection and glorification of them in the sight of all their enemies—And all objections brought against individuals, must apply to a succession of individuals or churches, for the attributes of omnipotency can be applied to no visible church upon earth—Now to the eventful fact of their history—"*when they shall have finished their testimony, the beast that ascendeth out of the bottomless pit shall make war against them, and shall overcome them and kill them &c.*" Rev. XI. 6 to 13.—Having established A. D. 533 as the rise of the Papacy, this must have taken place in the year 1792 so as to enclose the 1260 years. Mr. Irving divests the prophecy of its emblematical language, and applies it to the French Revolution—Its leading features were —Atheism received public homage—The Bible declared a fable.—Death an Eternal sleep—and upon the Altar of the Cathedral Church of Notre Dame in Paris, the naked person of a prostitute was worshipped as the Goddess of Reason—the division of the year by weeks, changed into decades of ten days &c. &c.—but this triumph over the witnesses was to have the short time of three prophetic days and a half permitted to it, "*after which the spirit of life was to enter into them again*" &c,—Accordingly in 1796 the spirit of the times had undergone such an amelioration as to permit Bishops to hold meetings, for the reformation of religion; but when a meeting took place in the month of March, they were dispensed—because only three days of the death had run its course and half a day had still to run, but when this was fully accomplished in the early part of 1797, upon the election of a new third to sit in the council of the 500, the end was accomplished. And it is thus written in the Annual Register of that year "amongst these men (who now held the power) a proper and commendable zeal for religion and morality began to display itself. The detestable laws authorizing polygamy, or rather a general system of debauchery, under the color of a facility of divorce, were ordered to be reversed. On the 17th June Carnille Jourdan made an important, and in the opinion of many, an enlightened and philosophical report on the freedom of religious worship, which was ordered to be printed by the unanimous vote of the Council of 500"—Christian worship was restored—the Bible recovered life and liberty to prophecy in the eyes of men—It now became a fixed and settled principle that the knowledge and belief of the Scriptures is the foundation and cement of the best institutions of Society, the hope and expectation of the barbarous nations of the earth, and from their being only in fifty languages they are now translated into three times that number, and circulated with a proportionate zeal, so that they may be truly said to have ascended up to Heaven in a cloud of glory—more honor having been conferred upon them within the short space of 30 years which has occurred since their murder, than during the 17 centuries since the sacred canon was completed. For why? because these are the first years of the reign of Christ—his iron age in respect to his enemies—his month of sowing seed in respect to hi Church.

End of the 11 Part.

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.

In the melancholy announcement of Crites' demise, for "*surrounded by* an escutcheon," read *surmounted* by an escutcheon.

There are also several minor errors of the press, but as such can scarcely at any time be avoided, and as they do not materially affect the sense we shall not notice them.

NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Our friend * * * * * *'s two last pieces are not written in that fine poetical vein in which his former effusions flow—We have taken the liberty to place them among the "rejected addresses;" fearing that their insertion would only serve to diminish his well earned fame.*

J. S. will be so kind as excuse us—The rogue Heperopeutes perhaps deserves another flagellation, but we would wish to keep on good terms with him, believing as we do that he might be converted into a valuable correspondent—Besides it is a subject which abounds with the most painful recollections, and we would not for worlds disturb the manes of the hoary headed Crites.

Any thing else from the pen of our Correspondent will be most welcome.

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight. 1 | 8½ per Rupee.
Calcutta, at 30 days sight, 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sas
Madras, at 30 days sight, at par.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Sicca
Unremittable do. 105½ do. per 0 | 0 do.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 106 1 50 B'bay per 0 | 0 Sircas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 218 B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 212 Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the present 5 per cent Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825. are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at the rate of 106½. Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas being the intrinsic value.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY 1828.

There has been no arrival from Europe during the past week to add to the stock of intelligence received six weeks ago via Madras, and it has proved equally barren of local incident.—Our readers will therefore excuse the absence of much of that interesting matter in our present number for which we trust they have not hitherto sought in vain.

We publish in our correspondence a letter from a Subscriber to the Education Societies which we think well worthy the attention of our readers, as the subject to which it alludes is one of vast importance to the Public—Whether H. acted prudently or otherwise in throwing down the gauntlet we dare not decide—but we sincerely rejoice that his challenge has been answered in a letter so bold and unequivocal.

In giving it insertion we are guided by motives both of Public and Private Justice—for if the evils of which it complains really exist, it is highly necessary that they should be forced upon the notice of the community, in order to insure the application of a speedy remedy —if they *do not*—if the facts stated are false or misrepresented—then far better is it for the parties accused to be able to confront, in a public and tangible form, those rumours which have been long bruited abroad in every private circle, inflicting on their reputation wounds the more deep, because inflicted in secrecy.

Several of our Mofussil Correspondents complain bitterly of the want of complete and correct accounts of each day's Sport at the Bombay Races, and attach some degree of blame to us for only republishing the imperfect and unsatisfactory accounts given by our Cotemporary of the Courier.—We cannot however hold ourselves responsible for this grievance, nor do we conceive the Courier more in fault, unless it is in putting forth promises which he has been in every instance so utterly unable to perform.—The Secretaries of the Mhow, of the Poona and of the Kaira Turfs have obligingly favoured us with the official accounts of the Races at those Stations, by the very earliest opportunities,—but it has not, we believe, been hitherto the practice of the goodly Stewards of the Bombay Course to be so very accommodating.—We shall no doubt have "a full and particular account" of the Races a week or two after they are all over—a week or two after their interest has subsided; and a week or two after the society at the outstations have learned thro' private channels the chief information they require. As such an official account has not yet been sent to us, we shall not give ourselves or our friends the trouble of collecting on the Course such imperfect information as it is possible under the circumstances to obtain.

Were the worthy Secretaries as prompt in sending exact details of the sport, as they are in circulating the Subscription book, our outstation friends would not have occasion to lament the deficiency hitherto existing in this particular.

When we promised a place to the Analysis of Mr. Irving's work, we were told that it would prove "generally interesting", and had certainly no idea it would contain so many offensive allusions to the faith of our Roman Catholic brethren---Tho' we have always been the advocates of free discussion, we never deemed it judicious to extend the principle so far as to make a public Journal the channel of religious controversy; and we feel in consequence averse to give publicity to peculiar views of religion, however temperately urged or moderately discussed; but when that moderation and regard to the feelings of our fellow creatures is wanting, nothing can justify our insertion of opinions calculated to widen the unhappy differences which have too long existed—such opinions are by their very nature opposed to Religious Toleration, & by induction to Political Equality; both of which we are from principle anxious to promote—The errors of Catholicity are fast fading away—the obnoxious doctrines which once gave offence to mankind have been erased from its creed—the Papal assumption of temporal supremacy is foregone, and an enlarged and enlightened Church polity is rapidly superseding the reign of darkness and bigotry—As a proof of this last assertion we need only present our readers with the following extract from the Sphynx.

"The Pope has lately issued a brief, in which he prohibits ecclesiastics from filling ANY CIVIL SITUATION whatever, and declares that for *crimi-*

nal offences and civil actions they must submit to the civil tribunals in the same way as other subjects.'

Sept. 9th.

GUZERAT RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY 9TH FEB. 1828.

1st. A Cup, value 100 Guineas, given by James Williams Esq., Resident at the Court of H. H. the Guicowar, for all Horses—weight for Age.—winners 5lbs extra.—*Heats* 2 *miles.*

		years.		
Mr. Vibarts'	C. A. H. Paul Pry.....	4	8	3 1 1
" Morris's	G. A. H. Goblin Grey...	5	8	10 2 2

Paul took the lead in each heat and won with great ease.—1*st Heat* 4 11 2d 4 14

1st. The Ladie's Purse, of Rupees 500 from the fund, and 150 Rupees each Subscriber; for all horses—8st. 4lbs.

The winners of one race 3lbs. extra, of two races 5lbs. extra, of three races 7lbs. extra.—*Heats* 1 *mile.*

Mr. Vibarts'	G. A. H. Lottery.....	8 7	2 1 1
" Morris's	D. A. H. Frolic.....	8 7	3 3 2
" Forbes	G. A. H. Brian O'Lin.	8 11	1 2 3

1st. Heat A well contested race between Brian and Lottery, the former winning by half a length—2d and 3d heats won easily by Lottery, *Time* 2 1st *heat.* 2—2d 12 2—3d 2 8.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY 12TH FEB. 1828.

1st. A Plate of Rupees 1000, given by Wittul Row Dewanjee for all horses 8st. 7lb. winners 7lbs extra.—*Heats* 2½ *miles.*

Mr. Morri's	....	B. C. H. Scorpion.
" Vibarts	....	G. A. H. Lottery.
" D. Forbes,	....	G. A. H. Grimaldi.

1*st. Heat.*—Lottery and Scorpion kept together for the first mile and a half, when Lottery took the lead and kept it—Grimaldi passed the Scorpion at the two miles post.—5 18

2*d Heats.*—Lottery and Scorpion together all the way round the former winning easily.....5 22

2d. A Match for one *half mile.*

Mr. Key's	....	G. A. H. Bob Logic	8st. 5lb.
" Vibart's	....	G. A. H. The Tinker	8st. 5lb.

The Tinker won knowingly, 59.

3d. The Hunter's Plate, of Rupees 600 from the fund, and 100 Rupees each Subscriber, for all horses 10 *stone.*—*Heats* 3 *miles.*

The winning horse if demanded within half an hour after the race to be sold for 1,200 Rupees to any Subscriber to the Races, giving the preference to the owners of the horses as they come in.

Mr. Morris,	....	B. A. H. Frolic	3—4 dist.
" D. Forbes's		G. A. H. Brien O'Lin	2—3
" Vibart's	....	G. A. H. Sir Kenneth	1—1
" Goodiff's	....	C. A. H. Last Hopes	4—2

Sir Kenneth won both heats handsomely—Last Hopes made a gallant push in the second *heat* no time taken.

4th. A Plate of Rupees 200 from the fund, for all hacks that have not been in training previous to the 1st day of the races—weight 10st. 7lb. Three horses or no race—1 *mile heat.*

Mr. Mitchell's	G. A. H.	Roscommon	4
" Charles's	G. A. H.	Exmouth	5
" Justices,	G, A, H,	Parson Ogg.	Distn,
" Kennedy's	G. A. H.	Bolus,	did not start.
" Prescotts	G. A. H.	Andantino	Do.
" Vibarts	G. A. H.	The Tinker	1 dist,
" Forbes's	G. A. H.	Floriken	2
" Key's,	G. A. H.	Bob Logic	3 dist.

Won by Floriken. The Tinker and Bob came in short of weight.

D. H. SHAW,
Secretary.

From the Courier,

Bombay Races.

FIFTH DAY, 12TH FEBRUARY 1828.
FIRST RACE.

A Hunter's Plate of 400 Rupees from the fund, and 2 Gold Mohurs each subscriber,—*Heats two Miles*—11 stone—Gentlemen riders.

The winner to be sold for 1,500 Rupees if demanded within half an hour after the race.

Mr. Smith's.....G. A. H. Elphin.
Mr. Bird's.....C. A. H. Jack.
Mr. Gray's.....G. A. H. Small Hopes.

In the first heat, for nearly two-thirds of the distance, *Jack and Elphin* kept well together, *Small Hopes* laying to, a few lengths in the rear. On hearing the starting post, however *Small Hopes*' rider let out, and in a few seconds closed with *Jack* propping *Elphin* astern. *Small Hopes* and the chesnut then rated it in crack style, until they approached the winning post, when the latter took the lead and won easily.—*Time*, 4. 17.

The second heat was very like the first. *Small Hopes*' jockey adopted the saving system, and as the crisis arrived the odds were getting in his favour; until *Jack* suddenly shot a-head, and won by a length.—*Time*, 4. 17.

SECOND RACE.

A Match between Mr. Norton's G. A. H. Vulcan and Captain Moore's G. A. H. Nautilus, 1,000 Rupees P. P.—*three Miles.*—9 stone.

No Race. Nautilus paid half forfeit.

THIRD RACE.

A galloway Plate of 200 Rupees 13hd. 3in. and under,—weight for inches,—*Heat* 1½ *Miles.*

Captain Moore's.....G. A. G Stranger.
Captain Brough's.....C. A. G. Tough.
Mr. Hunter's.....C. A. G. Pippin.

1st heat.—*Pippin's* backers were sanguine of his success. He started in such high spirits that it required a tight rein to keep him from a *bolt*. *Tough* and the grey galloway, however, contested the heat together, leaving the forward *Pippin* to manage matters with his rider. The race became interesting as the two former neared the distance post when *Tough's* superior bottom told. He won by half a neck. *Time*, 3 6.

2d heat.—*Pippin* was drawn. The grey had the start, but *Tough* soon passed him, and kept the lead all round.

This was a very dull day's sport. There were no stakes of any consequence run for, and the stand was almost deserted.

SIXTH DAY, 15TH FEBRUARY 1828.

FIRST RACE.

The Malet Stakes of £100 from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses,—weight for age—*three Miles.*

		aged		
Captain Moore's	G. A. H.	Emilius	6	8st. 12lbs.
Captain Spiller's	G. A. H.	Bundoola	5	8 5
Mr. Charlestone's	G. A. H.	Norman	4	7 12
Mr. Erskine's	G. A. H.	Golightly	9	0

SECOND RACE.

The Bombay Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas, according to its conditions, Horses carrying 9 stone—*Heats two Miles.*

Captain Moore's	G. A. H. Golightly	9st
Captain Hancock's	G. A. H. Dragon	9

THIRD RACE.

A Match between Mr. Gray's G. A. H. Small Hopes and Mr. Hunter's B. A H. Saladin—*two Miles*—8st. 7lbs.

FOURTH RACE.

A Match between Mr. Norton's Bk. A. H. Darkness and Captain Spiller's B. A. H. Constellation—8st.—*a Mile and a half.*

FIFTH RACE.

A Plate for the Beaten Horses of the Season that have saved their distance, Rupees 400 from the Fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber—*Heats two Miles*—to be weighted by the stewarts,

Captain Moore's	G. A. H.	Stranger	7st 0lbs.
Captain Mansfield's	B. A. H.	Brilliant	8 7
Captain Smith's	G. A. H.	Elphin	7 7

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surgn. Thos. Armstrong, Medical Establishment.
Lt. Col. N. C. Maw, 11th Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn. J. Williams.
Lieut. J. Holland, 21st Regt. N. I.
Lieut. S. C. Baldwin, 20th Rt.
Lieut. Drummond, 11th Rt.
Lt. and Qr. Mr. H. A. Ramsay, 11th Rt.
Capt. Taylor H. M. 20th Rt,
Capt. F. D. Daly 4th Lt. Drags.
Lieut, C, Velliers, 4th Lt, Drags.
Lieut, T. S. Grant, Engineers,
Lieut, Col, J, Taylor, 1st B, E, Regt,
Capt, S, Robson Do,
Capt, Hagart, Do.
Lieut, Broadhurst, Do.
Lieut, Pope. Do,
Ensign Woodward Do.
Ensign, Hockin 18th Rt,
Lieut, Tucker,
Capt, Walter 1st B, E, Rt,
Asst, Surgn, Foulerton 1st B, E, Rt,
Do, Bowsted 1st B, E, Rt,
Lieut. Warden H, A,
Capt, J, Hawkin Esq,
Major Snodgrass, 1st Asst, Commissary General,
Lieut, A, McD Elder 1st B, E, Rt,
Capt, Seymour, 20th Rt,
DEPARTURES,—Asst. Surgn, James Murray, Golandauze,
Lieut, Wm, Caraye, 11th Regt,
Lieut, H, Bury 3d R, Lt.
Lieut, S, C, Boldwin 20th Rt, N, I,
Ensign W, B, Salmon, 19th Rt, N. I,
Lieut, H. N, Ramsay, 11th Rt,
Capt, H, D, Robertson 9th Rt,
Lieut, James Carr, Adjt, Invd, Bn.
Lieut A, A, Drummond,
Lieut, T, S, Grant Engineers,

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

FEBY. 15th—Ship Sumdaney, Aboobucker, Nacqudah, from Siam, 2d Dec, 1827.

18th Ship Cleveland (Free Trader,) Wm. Havelock, Com. from Bahia, and Brazils, 3d Oct.

Do. Brig Belle Alliance, J. C. Oorloff, Com. from Columbo, 27th Dec.

DEPARTURES.

FEBY. 17th—Brig Guardian, (Free Trader,) George, Sutherland, Com. to London.

Do. Ship Bombay Castle, James Scott, Com. to China..

Passengers per Brig Guardian.—Captain T, K, Terrell, Mrs, Terrell, J, D, Sievright, Esq, Mr. Smedht,

Per Bombay Castle,—Revd, Mr, Chatter, Mrs. Chatter,

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Duke of Bedford for London.
Clairmont for ditto.
Hebe, for ditto.
Margaret, for ditto,
Grecian for Liverpool.
Solimany, for China.
Edmonstone, for ditto
Earl Kellie, for Rangoon,
Monsoory, for Persian Gulph.
Gloriozo, for Eastward,
French.—Deux Charlin, for Marseilles,
Dutch.—Raja Wali, for Batavia.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Duke of Bedford, Hebe, Margaret, Grecian, Alacrity, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Feversham, Cleveland,
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Helen, Castlereagh, Gloriozo, Byramgore, Oscar, Bannerman, Earl Kellie, Asia Felix, Ann, Prince of Wales, Lowjee, Glenelg, Charles Forbes, Solemany, Milford, Illustre Almeida, Prome, Caroline, Edmonstone, Clairmont, Colconda, Cartha, Samdany, Belle Alliance,
Deux Charlin, Le Voltegeur,—French.
Raja Wali,—Dutch
Mansoory, Mudenhun, Futaysalam.—Arab.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

FEBRUARY. 1st.—H. M. S. Rainbow, the Hon. Capt. Rous, from a Cruize.

— Do. — Ship Hercules, D. Wilson, from Canton 26th December, Singapore 9th, and Penang 20th January.

— 2d — Ship Jeane Laure, C. Langlois, from Padang 14th, and Ocringa 27th January.

— 3d — Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, C. Robertson, from Rangoon 20th January.

— 4th — Ship Mediterranean, W. Burchett, from Rangoon 23d January.

— Do. — Ship Henry Porcher, Robert Jeffery from Calcutta 20th January.

— 6th — Ship Malvina, J. M'Dermott, from Bussorah 16th November, Bushire 3d December, Bombay 4th, Quilon 11th, Point de Galle, 21st January and Pondicherry 4th February.

DEPARTURES.

FEBRUARY. 6th—H. M. Ship Rainbow, Captain G. Rous, for Trincomallee.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. M. Ship Rainbow, The Hon. Captain Rous.
Ship Wellington, Captain G. Evans.
Ship Hercules, Captain Wilson.
Ship Medeterranean, Captain W, Burchett.
Ship Henry Porcher, Captain R. Jeffery.
Ship Eliza Ann, Captain J. Poulson.
Ship Clarissé, Captain Partarrian.
Ship Jenne Laure, Captain C. Langlois.
Ship Malvina, Captain J. M. Dermott.
Brig Enterprize, Captain R. Cook.
Brig Resource, Captain W. Barrington.
Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Captain C. Robertson.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

JANUARY. 26.—Brig Sir Francis Macnaghten, A. Patterson, from China the 14th and Singapore the 30th December.

28. Brig Archibald, E. H. Martin, from Bordeaux the 23d July, and Mauritius the 3 December.

— Ship Zenobia, J. A. Douglas, from London the 1st September, and Rio de Janeiro, the 27th October.

— Ship David Clark, J. B. Viles, from the Isle of France the 14th November, and Madras the 20th December.

31. Ship Anna Robertson, J. Irvine, from London the 19th August, and Cape of Good Hope, the 17th November.

— Brig Virgenia, J. Hullook, from Bombay the 13th December.

— Swedish schooner Matilda, P. Rubart, from Stockholm the 18th July.

Passengers per brig Sir Francis Macnaghten, A. Patterson, commander. From China.—Mrs. E. Oakes; and Miss Oakes.—*From Singapore*: William Huggins, Esq. and Mr. Thomas Lardner.

Per brig Archibold, E. H. Martin, commonder. From the Mauritius.—Mrs. Smith, and Lieutenant Smith, 48th Regiment B. N. I.

Per ship Zenobia J. A. Douglas, commander. From London.—Mrs. Tyler; Mrs. Barretto; Mrs. Captain Moore; Misses Tyler, J. Tyler, G. Tyler. and Barretto: G. P. Tyler, Esq. Madras Establishment; E. F. Tyler, G. F. Harvey, C. G. Drummond, and J. Lean, Esqs. H. C. Civil Service Bengal Establishment: Lieutenant R. Francis, 45th Regiment N. I.; R. P. Kinleside, Esq. Cadet, Bengal Artillery; and T. Caird, Esq.—*Steerage Passengers*—Mrs. J. Forster; Mrs. Balls; Mrs. MacKeman and child; Mrs. Eavies; Mrs. R. McCullock, and Mr. J. Foster.

Per ship Anna Robertson. J. Irvine, commander. From London—Mrs. Disney; Mrs. Crawford; Mrs Corfield; Misses Becher, E. Disney, Crawfurd, and Dormollon; W. R. Young, Esq, Civil Service; Lieutenant Corfield; C. T. Davidson, Esq. writer; J. A. Wise, Esq. Medical Establishment; Messrs. Wm. Dysart and Abbott, Cadets; and Mr. Judge, Free Merchant.—*From the Cape of Good Hope.*—Mrs. Nepean, and F. Nepean, Esq. Civil Service.

Per brig Virgenie, J. Hullock, commander. From Bombay.—Ensign T. Ludbey, H. M. 3d Buffs.

DEPARTURES.

JANUARY. 26.—French ship Magellan, L. Reynand, for Nantz.

27. French ship Coromandel, J. Labal, for Bordeaux.

— American ship Pacific, A. Wootten, for Philadelphia.

28. Ship Argyle, S. R. Harding, for Rangoon.

— Ship Resolution, T. Binny, for Bemlipatam, Vizagapatam, and Coringa

29. Brig Colonel Young, W. W. Quick, for China.

30. Ship Robarts, J. Corbyn, for London.

— Brig Maria, J. Strong, for Penang.

Per ship Robarts, J. Corbin, commonder. For London—Mrs. William P. Muston; Mrs. Major Denty; Mrs. J. Becher; Mrs. Major Taylor; Mrs. Rawlins; Miss Anne Maria Davies; Mrs. Mouat; Major-General Sir Thomas Reynell, K. C. B., of H. M. 71st Foot; John Hayes, Esq. Bengal Civil Service; William P. Muston, Esq. B. M. S. Apothecary General; Major Meade, H. M. 88th Foot; Colonel Kennett, 37th Regiment; Major Denty, 53d Regiment; Lieutenant Budd, H. M. 14th Foot; Lieutenant Johnson, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Daniel D. Fernandes, Esq; Dr. McIsaac, Bengal Medical Service; Dr. John Harcourt, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Lieutenant W. V. Jillard, H. M. 16th Lancers; John Becher, Esq.; John Rawlings, Esq.;—Bowles, Esq.; Misses Louisa Denty, Louisa Godby, Emma Taylor, Caroline Taylor, Agnes Taylor, Jane E. Stack, O'Dell, Mary C. Becher, Louisa E. Becher, Anne Beauchamp, Eliza Currie, Amelia Mary Anne Muston, Flora Harrington Muston, Jessy F. Muston, Mary J. Muston, Margaret Irving, Maria Mouat, Clara Mouat, and Harcourt; Masters Geo. Percy Muir, John Hayes, Charles Henry Rawlins, Frederick R. Stick, and John Becher.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Dharwar, on the evening of the 31st ultimo, Mrs. Mary Malvery, wife of Mr. John Joseph Malvery, Translator in the Office of the Principal Collector and Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, of a daughter.

At Surat, on the 8th instant, the wife of the Rev. William Fyvie, of twin daughters.

At Colabah, on the 13th instant, the Lady of David Seton Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On Monday the 4th February, by the Reverend Henry Davies, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Lewis De Souza to Miss Antonia De Rozario.

DEATHS.

NONE.—

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Secunderabad, on the 26th January, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Parlby, C. B. of the 29th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Quilon, on the 26th January, the Lady of the Rev. F. Spring, M. A. Chaplain, of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on Monday the 4th February, the Lady of Major Hitchins, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

NONE.—

DEATHS.

At Hydrabad, on the 23d of November last, at the age of 25, Lieut. Gill, Floyer, of the 2d Light Cavalry, youngest son of the late Sir Augustus Floyer, K. C. B. of the Madras Cavalry.

At Bolarum, on the 12th January, Lieut. W. D. F. Gardner, of the 2d Brigade of Horse Artillery aged 20 years.

At Seringapatam, on the 17th January, Mr. Assistant Surgeon F. Pulham.

At Nagercoil, on Monday the 21st January, Mrs. Miller, Wife, of the Rev. W. Miller, Missionary.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Bareilly, on the 7th January, at the house of Brigadier-General Vanrenen, the lady of James Johnstone, Esq. M. D., of the 2d Nusseree Battalion, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Chandernagore, on Tuesday, the 8th January, by Monsieur Le Franc, Judge and Magistrate of that place, and afterwards at the Ceurch, Mr. Dominique Ferron, Indigo Planter, to Mrs. Lisse Couder, relict of the late Jerom Couder, Esq. Indigo Planter,

At Juanpoor, on Friday, the 18th January, by the Reverend William Bowley, at the house of John Hollier, Esq. Mr. George Godfrey, Assistant Collector's Office, to Miss Diana Brown, daughter of the late Mr. H. Brown.

DEATHS.

On his way to the Upper Provinces, on the evening of the 8th January, Ensign John B. Murrell, after a lingering illness. His remains were conveyed from his boat and interred at Monghyr.

At Saugor, on Sunday, the 13th January, Lieutenant-Colonel William Logie, Commanding the 34th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 29th January, Henry Cooke Esq. aged 59 years and 29 days.

☞ *See Supplement*

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 7, BELL LANE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH 1828.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, February 6.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¼ *Premium*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26¼ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz.

330 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees 1½ *Discount.*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.

106¼ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 1½ *Discount*

FORT ST. GEORGE, *January* 29, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

C. J. Brown, Esq. to be Head Assistant to the Accountant General.

S. Crawford, Esq. to be Assistant to the Accountant General.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *February* 1, 1828.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments, viz.

N. Webb, Esq. to be Post Master General.

Hugh Lord, Esq. to be 1st Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Division.

J. O. Tod Esq. to be 2d Judge of the ditto.

D. Hill, Esq. to be 3d Judge of the ditto.

R. Clive Esq. to be Chief Secretary to Government.

J. A. Dalzell, Esq. to be Principal Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah.

Henry Chamier, Esq. to be Secretary to Government in the Military Department.

W. D. Davis, Esq. to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Southern Division of Arcot.

E. Bannerman, Esq. to be Senior Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdarry Udalut and Deputy Persian Translator to Government.

C. A. Thompson, Esq. to be Secretary to Government in the Public, &c. Departments.

R. Grant, Esq. to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate for the Northern Division of Arcot.

John Walker, Esq. to be Junior Deputy Register to the Court of Sudr and Foujdarry Udalut.

This Ship *Malvina*, Capt. J. McDermott, from Bombay the 4th and Quilon the 11th January, anchored in the Roads this morning.

His Majesty's Ship *Rainbow* Captain the Hon'ble Henry Rous, sailed this evening for Trincomalee—she proceeds from thence to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

JAN. 31, 1828.

BUY.		SELL.
25	4 Remittable Loan, (Prem).....	25 8
0	2 Old 5 per Cent. Loan, Dist.....	0 6
0	New ditto..... Disct:	0 2

BANK SHARES.

BUY.	PREMIUM	SELL.
5,200	.....	5,100

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government Bills	4	per Ct.
Ditto on Private Bills	6	Ditto
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	5	Ditto

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 1	On London 6 Months Sight, per Sa. Rs.	1 11 a 20
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs.	98 0
	On Madras ditto Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	91 0 a 92

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 24TH JANUARY, 1828.

Mr. W. H. Woodcock, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. T. A. Scott, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Shahabad.

Mr. R. H. Mytten, an Extra Assistant to the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

CALCUTTA 1ST LOTTERY OF 1828.

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,

Tuesday, January 29, 1828.

PRIZES.

Nos. 5927, 1573 Prizes of 10,000 Sicca Rupees each.

No. 2124 Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 1510 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 5820 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.

From the Native Papers.—Lucknow.—Early on the 8th of Jemadi-oo-sani, corresponding with the 29th of December, His Majesty, after giving an audience to Mooatimud al Doulah, ordered Amrit Lal, the master of requests, to prepare breakfast in the Furukh-Buksh chamber, and send to request the company of the Resident. His Excellency arrived at the appointed hour, and was met by His Majesty attended by Mooatimud a Doulah. After breakfast, a long conversation was held in private, between His Majesty and the Resident, the Minister, and Meer Gholam Hosein, the Moonshee of the Resident being in another apartment. After calling them in, the Resident took leave, and His Majesty, having communicated some instructions to the Minister, repaired to the Mausoleum of his late Majesty, and after some time returned to, and entered the private apartments. Early in the morning, upon His Majesty's rising from repose, he was informed that a messenger had arrived from the Resident, to require the attendance of Mooatimud al Doulah, upon which His Majesty came forth, and having given orders that the Minister should immediately wait upon the Resident, again retired. From this moment the Star of Mooatimud al Doulah's fortune fell from its meridian, and set in disgrace. "In one instant the spring is in the arms of autumn, and death stands behind the holder of the wine-cup." Information was next brought that Mooatimud al Doulah was at the Residency under the protection of a guard of Sepoys, and the Moonshee of the Resident, after communicating a message from his Master to Myded Khan, and Fakeer Mohammed Khan, Risaladars; Mirza Beni, Keeper of the Arsenal, Rajah Seva Deen Singh, Raja Bakhtawar Singh, Mirza Mita Beg, the Kotwal, and other officers, had returned cheerfully to the Residency. On hearing this, His Majesty summoned Meer Fazil Alee to the inner appartments, and despatched Fatteh Alee Khan to the abovenamed persons to remind them, that they were the servants of His Majesty, and expected to perform their duty; and, to threaten them with condign punishment, if they took any part with Mooatimud al Doulah; and a number of troops were posted on guard, round the palace. In the midst of this, intelligence arrived, that the Major Sahib, by desire of the Resident, escorted Mooatimud al Doulah to his house, and posted guards of English sepoys around it. His Majesty commanded, that Amrit Lall, the Arzbegi, Dilawer Khan, Jemadar, and the Eunuch Nouroz Khan, should be put in custody, and sent off a message, to request the presence of the Resident. His Excellency accordingly arrived, and was received with due ceremony; and a long and private conversation ensued; after which, Meer Fuzil Alee and Moozuffur Alee Khan were called, and an honorary dress conferred upon the former, and the office of Darogha of the Dewan Khana and Top Khana bestowed upon the latter;—and dresses of approbation upon Captain Futteh Alee Khan, and Khairat Khan. After the Resident had taken leave, orders were given to fire a salute, when Meer Fuzil Alee repaired to the Residency, and brought back a report of proceedings. Moozuffer Ali Khan was also sent with a message to the Resident; and brought back a reply to His Majesty. A verbal order was sent to Maida Khan, Kotwal not to permit the associates of Mooatimud al Doluh, or any of their effects, to quit the city, and Captain Futteh Alee Khan was commanded to place guards round the dwellings of Mooatimud al Doulah, his kinsmen and associates. On the 10th, Mohun Lal, the agent of the Nawab Jelal al Doulah, who, with his friends, had been detained in the Minister's house and Mohun Lal, the Deewan of Mirza Hajee, were released from confinement, and several persons who had been banished from the city by the late Minister, took this opportunity to return, and received marks of favor. Orders were given, that all public women, who had any persons concealed in their houses should turn them out, and give information against them, and any repetition of the offence would be severely punished. The Kotwal was ordered to proclaim, that whoever possessed effects, of, or was in account with Mooatimud al Doulah, should give information of the same, and all property that should be attempted to be conveyed clandestinely away, should be seized and handed over to Moozeffer Alie Khan. On the 11th, several friends of the late Minister, were put into confinement and much property seized. Some trifling articles belonging to the female part of the family, which were found in the house of a common woman, were sent to the Resident. The Nazir of the Residency arrived with a representation from his master, stating, that the troopers employed to patrol round the house of Mooatimud all Dowlah had behaved with great insolence, and paid no regard to the prohibition of the English centinels. The removal of the guards was taken into consideration, and those stationed on several houses, were withdrawn. On the 13th, after the Resident had breakfasted, His Majesty paid a visit to him. Orders were given to imprison Meer Jaffer Alee, who had charge of a battalion, for what offence we do not know.

Cal. Govt. Gazt. Jany. 28.

The Press in our American colonies, is as our readers are aware, free; but its circulation it would appear, is impeded like our own by a tax in the shape of postage. The Canadian Editors have it seems borne this with as much philosophy as "flesh is heir to," until they found a Journal of the United States allowed to be circulated free of Postage, while the British newspapers were still subjected to the charge. Against this glaring injustice they have loudly remonstrated, but the Earl of Dalhousie strong in the majesty of almost irresponsible power, is supposed to be little inclined to yield to these remonstrances. It is expedient to concede the point to the Yankey neighbours of the colony we suppose—and it is *inexpedient* to grant a free circulation to Journals too near to the scene of the Governor's operations—and who might be impertinently prying into matters about which the Yankey Editors would not trouble their heads We allude to the following article:

RADICALISM IN CANADA.

[FROM THE COLONIAL ADVOCATE]

Favouritism at Head Quarters.—*The New York Albion* is now circulated by mail throughout the British provinces free of postage, by order of the department at Quebec, and application has been made to Earl Dalhousie, praying that the vexatious and oppressive tax from which this United States Journal has been quietly relieved, may no longer impede the circulation and impoverish the owners of British Journals published in these Colonies, Speaking by experience we have no very sanguine hopes of a speedy relief from this burden. It is a principle in colonial government to oppress, and annoy, and vex the proprietors of periodical publications; to increase their difficulties rather than to redress their grievances. Perhaps these high parties may live to see the day in which they will be convinced that even in Canada the rights of the Press cannot be withheld with impunity.—*Morn Chron. Sept.* 13.

Bengal Hurkaruh and Chronicle.

Foreign News.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE ULTRA JOURNALS.

It was to be expected that the basest faction by which England in modern times has been dishonoured would resort to means proportionably base for the advancement of its peculiar objects. While the servile newspapers of a neighbouring country shout with exultation what they suppose to be the chance of overturning by an indirect agency, the free institutions of Portugal; and eventually her national independence,—rejoicing not so much perhaps, for any other reason as because England feels a high and generous interest in the preservation of both these blessings for an allied people;—the small but inveterate band of conspirators, to whom alone an active opposition to the King's Government is confined amongst ourselves, begin to emulate the Bourbon antagonists of Great Britain in their bitterness against those spirited and well-timed measures which she undertook in defence of Don Pedro's crown, and of his European Kingdom, against a foreign invader.

The Paris Apostolical attacks the consequences of Mr. Canning's policy,—the domestic faction strives to misrepresent its principles. But those consequences have been to the present hour the protection of Portugal from the yoke of the Madrid Cammarilla; and those principles were no other than a regard to the faith of treaties, and a reverence for whatever was most sacred in the national character and the British name. When attempts are repeated, day after day, to abuse the public ear by the grossest falsehoods, of the most unpardonable perversions of history, for the single purpose of creating a prejudice which can exist no longer than during the few hours between the publication of the slander on which it rests and its exposure, there is little difficulty in deciding to what extremities a faction that catches at such straws must be driven. The evening organ of Tories—a paper which sometimes executes with zeal and talent worthy a better cause, the office cast upon it by a party of which it is the only not altogther despicable advocate—plunged last night into the question of our relations towards Portugal, and of the objects of our military expedition. But this was not a lucky day with our colemporary. The blindfold gallantry of its blunders was such indeed as the present Lord Londonderry might have envied, although the late Lord of that name must have been severely shocked had he heard the merciless eulogies of this Tory upon his political achievements.

After scolding France in terms by no means exaggerated, and to which we fully subscribe, for the wickedness of her war upon the Spanish Cortes, both as respected the injustice of her violence and the fraudulent meanness of her pretences, the gentleman goes on to say, that Mr. Canning relieved her from the odium of her acts, and sanctioned them by "a *similar invasion of Portugal.*" We transcribe his words!

It will be shown us, therefore we presume, that to enter a country at the solicitation of the Government, and in fulfilment of existing treaties, is "a similar" thing to a passage across the frontier in defiance both of the diplomatic remonstrances of a Government, and of its military power; that going in acknowledged friendship is "similar" to openly declaring war; that entering Portugal to protect her from foreign invasion, is "similar" to perpetrating a foreign invasion of Spain; and that an enterprise, of which the collateral, though necessary, consequences must be favourable to civil liberty, is "similar" to one whose direct and only purpose was its entire overthrow. The Tory manifesto proceeds to lament, that "instead of giving law to Europe, as "in the days of Londonderry and Wellington," we are by this act of "invasion," pinned to the tail of a miserable faction in the most miserable state of the Continent. It follows, then, that the Government of a country may be the "most miserable faction" in it,—a good legitimate admission this,—and that because the intrigues of a tyrant have contributed to the misery of our friend, we should complete his misery, by leaving him quite at the mercy of his oppressor.

But in "the days of Wellington," it seems, no such vile "invasion of Portugal" could have taken place! Look, then, at the debates of the House of Lords in the last session, where the Duke of Wellington made a formal avowal of his sentiments on this vile and contemptible expedition to Lisbon, and assured the House and the country that it had *his fullest support and approbation.* Need we say another word to show the candour—nay, the common sense—of this unfortunate faction? Why, Mr. Peel himself, their Coryphæus-Peel, declared himself stoutly in favour of sending our troops to Portugal; The French Ministers themselves, Messrs. Villele and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, confessed, that if England had any respect for treaties, she could not avoid furnishing the succour called for by the Regent; but, what is better still, there was not a man in England, except old Mr. "Saving-Bankes" and Mr. Joseph Hume, who breathed one syllable against the measure, which was hailed as a triumph for British honour and for European liberty, from the palace to the cottage, throughout the King's dominions.

The Times, Sept. 12.

SPECULATIONS RESPECTING SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A rumour having travelled about the city yesterday, of certain absurd stipulations being agreed to by England with the French Government, respecting the terms on which Spain is to be evacuated by France, and Portugal by this country; we shall only express our hope and belief that the rumour is as untrue as the policy it imputes to the British Government would be disgraceful.

When it is said that if Spain should commit a military aggression *upon* Portugal, the troops of France are to withdraw; and, on the other hand that if Portugal should seek *vi et armis* to disseminate Constitutional principles in Spain, then England is to leave Portugal to her own resources; one can but remark the same apparent desire to confound together, for the sake of being unjust with impunity, the facts and law of a simple question, which we already so often had occasion to notice in the *Moniteur* and other Apostolic prints.

The French army entered Spain in open violation of the national independence of the Spaniards.

France kept her troops in that country, while the Spanish Government was, with equal atrocity, perpetrating a violation of the sovereign rights of Portugal; although, had the French Ambassador taken a part as zealous and indefatigable against the treacherous invasion of Portugal, as he notoriously did in favour of it, no invasion under the disguise of rebellion would have been attempted.

If then, France be consistent in her politics, either she would have recalled her troops when she saw the criminal purposes to which their support and protection of Ferdinand

against his own subjects were, in the instance of the late attack on Portugal, perverted; or she must meditate a breach of faith if she now promises to evacuate Spain in case of another outrage upon Portugal This we say, must be the fact, supposing that any foundation exists for the city report alluded to, and supposing that France be *consistent*.

But, in the name of all that is audacious or puzzle-brained, what means the attempt at connecting in any manner the presence of the British troops at Lisbon, or their departure from it, either by way of reciprocity or analogy, with the political manœuvres of France, or the military movements of her forces? The motives of the English expedition had no affinity with those of the French invasion. The French Bourbon Government strove by a crime against the rights of nations and the honour of king's to guarantee the re-establishment of a superstitious despotism over the Spaniards. The Government of George IV. discharged, when called upon, the imperious duties of honour and good faith, by protecting an allied Sovereign and an outraged people, in the enjoyment the one of his crown, the other of its liberties. The House of Bourbon committed an aggression,—the House of Brunswick repelled one. The House of Bourbon destroyed a free Government by force,—George IV, saved it from a foreign war, which had no other object but its overthrow. If Spain be now a province of Charles X., it was the invasion commanded by his son in person, which reduced a fine country to that shameful condition. If Portugal be not yet a province of Ferdinand, she owes her safety to the British troops. What juggling, then, is it with common sense and honesty, to make the departure of the French troops, as was done by the *Moniteur* within these few days contingent on, or in any way related to, that of the English forces! It was not (at least avowedly) to break up the ancient and pacific alliance between the Crowns of Great Britain and Portugal, or to facilitate the conquest of the latter kingdom by Spain, that the Duke of Angouleme crossed the Pyrenees. When, therefore, a pretext so foreign to the subject is invented, to palliate the continuance of the troops of France, what is it but saying that "our real motive was from the first to assist "King Ferdinand in the conquest of Portugal, "and our troops shall not stir a yard from "the Peninsula until, by the departure of "the British force, the ally of England shall "be left at the mercy of our Cousin!" See, then, how dishonesty involves and perplexes its creatures. Portugal neither menaced Spain, nor did Pedro ever dream of attacking her. This silly gossip about disseminating a Constitution *vi et armis* in Spain is a tolerable illustration of the mystifying temper of these bigots in the cause of despotism. A Government at the head of 3,000,000 of men is to make an assault "*vi et armis*" upon the intellects of a nation of 12,000,000! The army we take for granted to be composed of Benthamite philosophers—the battering train, of 1,000 printing-presses of the very heaviest calibre! That the Peninsular questions will yet be settled,—happily settled, if not speedily,—we have little doubt: that they can be so through any means as yet unfolded in the speculations of the *Moniteur* and its brethren we have no faith whatever. *The Times*,—14 *Sept.*

PORTUGAL

LISBON, SEPT. 1.—Since last mail, public tranquillity has not been disturbed, while the public mind is not only checked, but crushed, by what the Government calls energy. By a decree of the 14th of last month, which reached the Dezembargo do Paco only on the 25th, and appeared in our *Gazette* of the 27th, that tribunal is directed to withdraw the commissions of all the censors of publications which have lately abused Government, attacked the rights of her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent, and disseminated dangerous principles, ordering the same tribunal to select and appoint other censors in their place, in Lisbon as well as Oporto. This decree is evidently directed against the *Portuguez* and *Gazeta Constitutional* of this city, and against the *Borboleta* and the *Impurcial* of Oporto,—newspapers which certainly have done their utmost to justify the excesses of last month about General Saldanha's dismission from the Ministry; but, however they may be to blame for it, they are not so dangerous as the publications of a Padre Jose Agostinho de Macedo, the most immoral and wicked trumpeter of the Jesuits and of all their crowned associates: still, this fellow is unmolested, and publishes with impunity the most violent abuse against the Liberals and the charter, in letters addressed to one Lopes, a clerk of the Foreign office, who was formerly the redactuer of the *Lisbon Gazette*. In this manner, by being rigorous, and blaming the constitutional prints, without using the same severity with their opponents Government appears to throw itself under the protections of the latter, and to approve of their scandalous principles. Such is the miserable state of our rulers, although they were considered as men of sound and moderate opinions before they entered the Ministry, but their narrow intellects and total want of political experience make them the blind tools of an Intendant of police, and of some base female court intriguers. What does all this prove. That—as it has often been stated—there is no Government; that there will be none, if the Marquis of Palmella does not come soon to take the direction of public affairs, selecting for the Ministry men of talent as well as private integrity, who have been constantly kept away from the Regent's selection by the infamous intriguers who fatten on the labours of the industrious classes: nay, the poor Princess herself, ever since the death of her father, has been most cruelly duped by her private advisers, whether ambitious quack doctors, or cowardly but conceited pedagogues. It is stated with every appearance of correctness, that her Royal Highness lately, not knowing whom to believe, after having discovered that she had been misled and falsely informed by her sycophant advisers, burst into a flood of tears, and complained bitterly of her unhappy fate throughout her government with respect to her advisers; observing, that hardly one or two had proved honourable or true to her or to the country; she had been forced to remove them on account of false reports and abominable calumnies spread in public, or sent to her in the police bulletins for that very purpose! Her Royal Highness alluded evidently to a Minister of Justice *ad interim*, and to one of Foreign affairs; but now that she expects daily the Marquis of Palmella, what can she do? Things had much better remain as they are a few weeks longer, provided our expectations be fulfilled and we see such Jesuits as Bastos and Santarem sent at least to oblivion.

With regard to the great question of the Regency, although the infant Don Miguel was preparing to appear here suddenly in October next, according to the advice of his political preceptors, we are informed by the most respectable sources, from Pari, that your Government, on being aware of this holy trick that night throw the whole country into confusion, interposed once more and obtained an engagement that no step or movement should be made by Don Miguel until the arrival of his Royal Brother's final resolution on this or other important questions solicited by your Government. May it prove true! and may the decision of the Emperor Don Pedro be worthy of the giver of the Charter; for a Charter without a Government, and with all sorts of miseries, is quite void of sense!

P. S. General Stubbs arrived yesterday from Oporto by the steam-boat. His departure, compared with the arrival of his successor, the Count of Villa Flor, presented a very sensible contrast. The entrance of the Count was without attendance at all. The General's departure offered an immense crowd on the hills and quays of both sides of the Douro to the very mouth of the river, where the people remained till they lost sight of the vessel. They accompanied the General from his residence through the town to the vessel, in the most profound silence. When on board, the waving of white handkerchiefs, and repeated *vivas* echoing from the mountains, afforded an unequivocal display of the gratitude of a large town to a friend of the new institutions.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

LISBON, SEPT. 1.—In my letter by the last mail, I mentioned the intrigues that were going on at Court, and since that time they have augmented to a great degree, the country remaining in the same state of confusion and uneasiness. The Infanta Regent arrived on Monday night at Ajuda from Cintra, having dined at Queluz with her mother the Queen Dowager. The faction still surrounds her in such a manner, that nobody, except people in the plot, is allowed to speak to her. The infamous Administration continues under the horse-whip of the *Camarilla*, and ready always to comply with the dictates of their masters. It is now known that the Queen is at the head of all the management, and Count de Porto Santo, who lives in a quinta near Queluz, is the channel of communication with his nephew Conde da Ponte, who has passed to Don Miguel's party, together with Viscount de Santarem, both of them poor noblemen of no character.

The brave and honest late Minister (Saldanha) has been pronounced guilty in the judical inquiry made by Sembiano; the crime imputed to him is that of having promoted the disturbances that took place in July, when he left the Ministry. Every sensible and honest man blushes at such iniquity, admiring the impudence and boldness of men, who venture to insult a whole nation with childish forgeries and miserable lies. Count Villa Flor arrived at Oporto on the 26th; he met with the coldest reception from the inhabitants. The brave Stubbs delivered up the command immediately, and retired to private lodgings. On the 29th he embarked on board the steamboat. Almost all the population came to accompany him to the river side, and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs from the windows as he passed by. The scene was most charming; and I really believe there never was more respect shown to any man. On the 30th, he entered the Tagus, and disembarked at Caes do Sodre, about half-past six o'clock in the afternoon, and was embraced by a great number of respectable people, who went there on purpose to wait for him. It is reported that he will be imprisoned in one of the fortresses, to pass under a council of war, in consequence of his firm behaviour in favour of the Charter. The same fate has already been suffered by the Count de Sampaio, who has been dismissed from the command of the province of Estremadura; and, what appears more scandalous, from the inspection of the cavalry, in which command he had been for the last 20 years, having kept it even in the occurrences of the 30th of April, 1825, when Don Miguel ill-treated him, not daring to deprive such a noble soldier of a place which he filled with the greatest ability and distinction. The inspection of the cavalry was given to a common officer, called Verissimo Jose Cardozo, who never was a field officer, and merely in 1807 was secretary of the 7th regiment of Cavalry; afterwards went to Rio de Janeiro with the Marquis de Torres Novas, brother to Maria do Resgate, whose paramour Cordozo has been for a long time. The plan of the *Camarilla* is to put all the public places and high commands into the hands of men of this character, in order to destroy the Charter and hasten the moment of Don Miguel's arrival, who by such schemes may enter into Portugal without any opposition. As to Don Pedro's coming, they won't believe it according to the doctrines of the *Lisbon Gazette*, which copies the articles of the *Courier do Porto*, a paper written on the same principles as the *Quotidienne*, and paid by the Apostolicals.

All the Liberal newspapers have stopped their publication during this week by the most infamous and arbitrary act that ever was produced in a civilized nation. The faction wished very much to destroy them, and as they could not do it by threats, nor by the infamies that José Agostinho de Macedo and other base and bought writers have spread against them, a decree ordered the Dezembargo do Paco to dismiss the censors of them, and propose others in their place: a week has elasped since they were dismissed, and no nomination of others appears to act for them, so that the liberal journals have stopped for want of censorship, whilst it exists only for the papers of the dominating faction. If any proof were necessary to establish the imbecility of the present Administration, the decree of the censorship affords them in abundance. Such a document is as ridiculous in its forms as atrocious in its contents;—ridiculous for the want of ideology and grammer,—atrocious because it tends to impose silence on all the public writers who have refused to be bribed by the stupid and ignorant Ministers, whose crimes and despotic acts are innumerable. Besides this, the Infanta, in the decree, accuses and judges by herself the public writers, insulting them for a crime which was committed only by her delegated authorities, who, instead of issuing a proclamation to the people to make them return to their duty, left the tumultuous act to follow its course without a single effort to put it out. It is also very curious the mode in which the public writers are recriminated in that singular document. Under a censorship the public writers are only responsible when they publish any thing without permission. The censor represents the Government who selected him for the purpose: if he puts the *imprimator*, it is clear that the responsibility stands upon him, because he admitted the doctrine, and permitted the publication. The new censors proposed are known to be the greatest enemies to the Charter; among them is the immortal Macedo, Jose Ribeiro Soraiva, one of the Judges who murdered the unhappy Gomes Freire; Antonio Pereira, a clergyman known by his ultramontanism; and others of the same stuff.

Physician Carvalho, acting member of the *Camarilla*, is named, in spite of law, President of the Board of Insurance (*Provedor dos seguros*), and, two days ago, he asked the Commenda of Cruche, whose revenues were already destined for the payment of the loans: it was granted to him by the Regent, but the Minister of Finances refuses to sign the decree. It is the fifteenth despatch obtained by this man in the course of three months.

The news from the province of Alemtejo are of consequence. The intelligence has arrived, that the Apostolical are working to seduce the troops to desert to Spain; and there is great fear that they will succed: Those stationed at Estremoz are said to have already endeavoured to run away. Thing are going on worse and worse, and every day, and we may frankly say, that there has not been any kind of government since Saldanha left the Ministry. It is very probable that the rebels will re-appear in a short time, perhaps, by order of some great and more important persons.

The Princess Regent had been active in dismissing her ministers on the 17th and 18th of August. Noronha, the Minister of Marine, and the Bishop of Algarve the Minister of Grace and Justice, have retired. Carvalho, Santarem, and Ponte, are the only members of the government who preserve their places, and conduct the affairs of the State. She has also removed General Stubbs from the military government of Oporto, because he hinted that he was surrounded by unworthy favourites.

On the 29th of August, the Austrian Court, it is said were perfectly prepared for the event of Don Miguel's leaving Vienna immediately for Portugal, under a guarantee for his maintenance of the Constitution.

It is said that Austria has expressed formally to the Government at Lisbon her intention to place Don Miguel at the head of the Regency: that the ministers had held several deliberations on the subject of this notification, and had at last approved the project of the cabinet of Vienna, and had decided that the Prince had the right to claim the reins of government when he attains his 25th year.

The 'Gazette de France' professes to give a copy of the proclamation posted up by the revolutionists during the the late troubles at Lisbon. The document is certainly inflammatory, and quite at variance with the former accounts of the character of the late disturbances, but it 'comes in such a questionable shape!' It calls the policy of Prince Metternich infernal and destructive—the name of Miguel horrid and detestable! 'Let us save our country—let us save ourselves; and let us begin by exterminating those who prepare to become our most cruel executioners.' 'Long live the first consul,' (Saldauba). "Success to the nations who imitate us.' 'Long live the Republic!—Success to national independence!'

Sphynx, 9th September.

It is stated in a letter from Rio Janeiro, that the Emperor was preparing for a voyage to Europe, when he received intelligence of the late dangerous state of the Princess Regent: that this news determined him to change all his plans. To prevent further intrigues, and at the same time show the Brazilians that he knew how to keep his faith with them, he ordered the preparations for the voyage to be suspended, and resolved to appoint his brother, the Infant Don Miguel, Regent of Portugal. The only condition imposed on the Infante, his being bound to support the Constitutional charter, as granted by the Emperor, or as it may hereafter be modified by the Cortes at a seasonable time.

A messenger arrived in London from Rio, Janeiro on Wednesday on his way to Viennas with dispatches, as it is understood, from the emperor Pedro, to his brother Miguel, appointing him Regent of Portugal.

SPAIN.

The Bishops of Catalonia have been reproved by the Minister of Grace and Justice, in the name of the King, for fomenting instead of opposing the troubles. He engages them to exhort the people to tranquillity and obedience to the laws.

The object of the Apostolicals in disturbing Catalonia, is supposed to be that of raising the nation *en masse*, and precipitating it on Portugal, to raise Don Miguel, to the throne.

The insurrection of Catalonia increases in violence, and grows daily more formidable in extent.

The principal chiefs of the insurrection are the ex-Colonels Raphael, Bosch, and Balleister, and Augustin Saperes, who have been joined by a great number of other officers on unlimited leave, who had shared, along with Balleister in the benefits of the amnesty, after their first sedition in the month of April.

The Marquis de Mata Florida is generally believed to be chief of the Carlist Junta at Vich, although he has not been ostensibly named. In a proclamation issued by the Junta, they declare that they will not lay down their arms until the police shall be abolished, and the Inquisition re-established.

The following picture of the proceedings of the insurgents is drawn from a despatch from the Intendant of Police at Barcelona, addressed to the head of the police at Madrid:—The rebels traverse the country with impunity, plunder the arms from the municipalities, from individuals and from the Royalist volunteers who refuse to follow them; seizing their uniforms, military chests, and the money for the pay allowed to those corps: they attack even the principal cities, levy extraordinary contributions, pillage the funds, lead off as hostages the richest persons, who only regain their liberty by a ransom, and they persuade the multitude that all these enormities are authorised by the secret orders of the King, and the special approbation of the Holy Father; that the troops will now oppose them, and that they never will assemble in suffient force to defeat their design.

Jep del Estanga besieges the fortress of Berga, and it has been reported that he had succeeded in capturing it. Upwards of 3000 men surrounded the place. The commander of the town, in order to augment the insufficient forces destined for its defence, has taken measures to arm all such of its inhabitants as formerly served under the standard of the Cortes, in the capacity of national militia.

The insurgents in Catalonia were repulsed on the 17th of August in an attempt to enter the town of Tarassa; but a body of Royalist volunteers sent out in pursuit of them joined their standard. At Martorel also, where they succeeded in levying contributions, they were joined by the Royalist volunteers.

There is no more mention of Charles V. in Catalonia—The cries are, '*Long live the absolute King!*' '*Down with the Police!*' '*The Inquisition for ever!*'

The Carlists have abundance of money, and give 40 francs bounty to every volunteer without arms, 80 francs to those who bear arms, and 120 francs to every cavalry man who comes mounted, armed, and equipped. They admit men without regard to their political opinions, and among their levies are many Constitutionalists.

Saperes, better known under the name of Caragol, has recovered the check he sustained on the 16th instant, near Piera. The loss of a few men killed in the fight having been soon repaired by recruitment of about two hundred men.

On the 25th of August the band of Jep del Etangs had not quitted the environs of Berga. It occupied the bridge of Rabenti, on the road of Cardone and Bagus, on which a contribution had been imposed of 1000 rations of bread and 20 quadruples.

The Carlists have begun to extend their incursions beyond Catalonia; two parties of them having overrun the part of Lower Aragon, connected with Navarre.

In Arragon, towards Huesca, an individual of the name of Jena traverses the country with two parties, organised on the same footing as those of Catalonia. There is another party in the neighbourhood of Segorbe, in the kingdom of Valencia.

The instances of the police of Catalonia which had denounced the approaching insurrection to the Government of Madrid, were blindly disregarded as mere exaggerations. The measures taken by the Government were therefore tardy and inefficient, and during a whole month after it had broken out,

soldiers from Majorca were all that had arrived in the province. The operations of these were easily foiled by the superior local knowledge of the rebel troops.

The number of troops despatches to Catalonia by the 22d of August had not exceeded 1600 men, although it is said to require 8000 to restore tranquillity.

By a letter from the Marquis of Mota Florida, disclaiming with indignation the idea that he countenanced the present proceedings of the Carlists of Catalonia, he declares that for his conduct on the occasion of the Urgel Junta in conspiring to overthrow the Cortes, he had the authority of Ferdinand and of all the Royal Family. Ferdinand was then protesting at Madrid his cordial acquiescence in the Constitutional Government then existing. This act of duplicity was well known, but has not before been avowed by the parties.

United States.

A few years ago,' says an American paper, 'nearly all the white cotton goods consumed in the United States were imported from India, but now the same description of goods is exported from the port of Philadephia to Canton.

South America.

Various opinions are held in Lima as to the probability of Bolivar's return to Peru. He is said have lost all his popularity there. The revolution and expulsion of the Colombian troops was effected by the Peruvians without bloodshed, and by their working on the desires of the Colombians themselves to return to their native country, instead of being embarked on some especial service for which orders had arrived from Bolivar. They were shipped from Callao on the 19th of March.

Soon after the departure of the Colombian troops, the Bolivian Constitution, sworn to in 1826, was replaced by that of 1824.

Admiral Guise has resumed the command in chief of the Peruvian navy, of which the *Prueba* frigate was fitting out with all possible dispatch, to act against any violent measures which might be adopted by Bolivar.

In the Brazils it is supposed that the overthrow of the Bolivian Constitution in Peru would tend to induce both sections of that State to make common cause with the republic of Buenos Ayres, should the negotiations for peace with Brazil be broken off. The effect of a treaty, offensive and defensive, between Peru and Buenos Ayres, would besides, it is affirmed, induce the whole of La Plata provinces, the major part of which now stand aloof, to unite in the cause, and give a new and disastrous character to the contest, as regards the Brazilian empire.

It is feared at Rio Janeiro, that the terms of the proposed treaty between the Brazils and Buenos Ayres will not be accepted by the latter, as they are believed not to recognise the fundamental data. They will insist, it is supposed, on the evacuation of Monte Video and Colonia. These two positions the Brazilians have held possession of, since they were called in by the Monte-Videans to defend them against the encroachments of the Buenos-Ayreans. Now, by the turn of events, both these Governments, having settled their differences are employing their forces to dispossess the usurper. The Brazilians hold none of the surrounding country: they are willing to give up their pretended right to the banks of the river above Monte Video, but of this fortress they appear determined to keep possession. Peace is desirable for all the contending parties.

After an interchange of several diplomatic notes, the Government of Peru have refused to accept the agent sent to Lima by the French Court, under the equivocal character of 'Inspector-General of French Commerce.' This result of the correspondence is represented as exposing the subtlety of the Government, and placing it in an unpleasant dilemma, while it leaves Peru in a very dignified position.

Germany.

Accounts from Bavaria state, that the digging of a canal, to form a communication between the Danube and Rhine, will commence next year; and it is affirmed that the Bavarian army will be employed in this work, in the same manner as the Roman legions were employed in time of peace.

Greece.

The capture by Lord Cochrane of a Turkish corvette and schooner on the 1st of August, is repeated in the letters from Corfu, of the 5th; and one account through Trieste, states that his Lordship attacked the whole division of the Turkish fleet off Zante, with such impetuosity, that the Turk were obliged to fly, leaving eight men of war in the hands; that on the 2d, Lord Cochrane sailed with his prizes for Castel Tornese; and that the *St. George* brig, commanded by his Lordship's nephew, was sent in chase of the rest.

In the Morea the Turks and Arabs are constantly observed and harassed by small Greek corps, which occupy defiles. Ibrahim Pasha had been obliged to retire to Modon and Coron. As he was in want of provisions and ammunition, he sent to Zante for a supply, and dispatched several Egyptain ships of war to guard the convoy. This is said to be the flotilla which Lord Cochrane attacked.

The Greeks are in tranquil occupation of the whole of the Eastern coast from Negropont to Mount Maurovanni, beyond Valos. These East parts of Greece are so little disturbed, that they have paid a part of the contributions lately levied by the Greek Government.

London, August 12.

Egypt, August 9th.

The Pasha of Egypt is threatened with a serious war by his old enemies the Wahabees. The insurgents were joined by two regiments sent to suppress the rebellion.

English News.

From the London Gazette, September 11.

War-Office, Sept. 10.—2d Regiment of Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant John Kinlock, to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Howard, promoted; Richard Franklin, gent, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Kinlock.

44th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant Robert F. M. Dermott, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant.

46th Ditto—Captain Hans Morrison, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Mallett, deceased.

85th Ditto—William Todd, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Blake, promoted.

Ceylon Regiment—Captain Francis Nathaniel, Earl of Mountcharles, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Antil, promoted.

Hospital Staff—Assistant Surgeon Edward Pilkington, from the 7th Foot, to be Surgeon to the Forces, vice John Bell, placed upon half-pay; Daniel Maclachlan, gent., to be Hospital Assistant to the Forces, vice Fletcher, who resigns.

THE CORPORATION OF LEICESTER, AND MR. OTWAY CAVE.

Leicester, Dec. 31, 1827.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Corporation of Leicester have unanimously elected you to be an Honorary Freeman of the Borough. They are anxious *to increase the number of freemen by the addition of gentlemen of sound constitutional principles*, and they trust that you will do them the favour to take up your freedom at as early a period as possible.

The Corporation will defray all fees and charges incident to the occasion; but you will have to pay a stamp duty of 3*l.* to the King—a sacrifice to which they doubt not you will cheerfully submit, in support of a cause so identified with the best interests of the Public.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obliged and humble servant,

Thos. Burridge, Town Clerk.

Eight hundred of these *honorary* freemen actually took up their freedom, at the expense of the corporation; and in May last year, preceding the general election, the town-clerk, the Honorary Secretary of the Corporation, has addressed the honorary freemen:

Leicester, May 27, 1826.

Sir,—I am directed by the Corporation to take the liberty of representing to you the present state of affairs with respect to the borough election. Sir C. A. Hastings, Bart. comes forward, on the invitation of the Corporation and the true blue interest, to support the King and the Constitution in Church and State. He is an avowed opponent to what some call Catholic *emancipation*, but what we call Popish Ascendancy. He is *directly opposed* by Mr. William Evans, who stands forward on the low party and radical interest, and who is the champion of reform, and the pretended *liberalities* of the day, and a decided friend to Catholic Emancipation. The third Candidate is Mr. Otway Cave, whose family was originally *staunch* blue. He says his mind is not made up on the Catholic Question, and on that subject he will give no pledge. In other respects he professes to be blue, and though an admirer of the new lights rather than the old, he is decidedly more *blue* than Mr. Evans.

After this explanation you will judge which candidate best claims your support; but the Corporation trust that the *old true blue* interest will not occupy the lowest place in your regard.

The Committee will be much obliged by your exertions, and by returns which you can make to them.

I am, Sir very respectfully,

Your most obedient and humble servant.

Thomas Burridge, Town Clerk.

The three Candidates named in the circular above quoted contested the borough, and a ten days' poll was the result, terminating in the election of Sir Charles Hastings and Mr. Otway Cave, the Corporation Candidates. The union of these two gentlemen, and the patronage of Mr. Cave by the Corporation, excited considerable surprise. Mr. Cave and the Corporation have now fallen out on "paying the piper." The consequence of their disagreement has been the revelation to the public of the secret history of the coalition.

By the correspondence alluded to, it appears that the election cost the successful candidates forty thousand pounds. Mr. Cave's separate expenditure was about sixteen thousand pounds. Of this amount, Sir Charles Hastings has, it is said, contributed but a few thousand pounds, having wisely contracted with the Corporation for a given sum, and thus leaving the Corporation to defray the balance from the corporate fund.

The Town Clerk, Mr. Burridge, in Spring last, made a demand on Mr. Otway Cave for part payment of the Corporation expenses. Colonel Cheney and Colonel Evans, the agents of Mr. Cave, who agreed to the coalition, replied, that Mr. Cave had already contributed more than his *equitable* share, and was not certain that he would not counter claim upon the Corporation, instead of submitting to their further demand!

The following is a copy of the secret treaty entered into by the agents of the two candidates, and the Town Clerk and two of the Aldermen on the part of the Corporation:—

AGREEMENT.

June , 1826

The following propositions are agreed to on the part of Sir C. Hastings and Mr. Otway Cave:—

The return of Sir Charles Hastings to be secured by the retirement of Mr. Otway Cave, *if necessary*. This retirement is guaranteed by the pledges of Col. Evans and Col. Cheney.

The expenses on both sides, from the day of election, to be shared equally; but, in the event of Mr. Otway Cave retiring (from necessity), then Mr. Wood and Mr. Phillips to decide whether any, and what proportion, of his share of the expenses, from the election day, shall be repaid to him. Such proportion to be in their discretion, but not to exceed one-third.

All the expenses incurred by Sir Charles Hastings and Mr. Otway Cave, prior to the day of election, to be shared in such way as Mr. Wood and Mr. Phillips may decide to be equitable.

Upon these principles each party pledges himself to the other, to give all the support in their power to secure the election of both.

This arrangement is made without the knowledge of the respective candidates, and is not to be communicated to them.

T. Burridge	Jos. Philips.
W. Dewes	I. Lovell.
J. L. Greaves.	Henry Wood.
E. Cheney.	J. Rawson, Jun.
De. L. Evans.	

On the 13th of July last, Colonels Cheney and Evans addressed Mr. Burridge a letter, in which, *inter alia*, they allege the two following reasons against complying with his demand on Mr. Otway Cave's purse:—

First. That at the time of entering into such agreement, the undersigned were not aware that the friends of Sir Charles Hastings had already obtained, as is now generally understood to have been the case, a guarantee that his expenses should not exceed a certain limit, far within the aggregate amount now claimed; we therefore contend that the two candidates were not placed in that equal condition which could alone render the engegement reciprocally valid; and

Secondly. That at the time of entering into the arrangement, it was incorrectly stated to Mr. Otway Cave's friends, that an actual deposit of 20,000*l.* was then in the bankers hands, applicable to the object in view; whereas, in point of fact, but one-third of such sum was then so deposited; the knowledge of which reduced amount mainly contributed, as we have been most credibly informed, to render the opposing candidate more sanguine of success, and, consequently, more persevering and strenuous in his exertions, which, of course required corresponding efforts to resist; and thus a much larger expenditure was occasioned than would otherwise have been requisite. To this deficiency of ready money, and the consequent delay in the settlement of your bills, may be attributed the enormous and disproportionate amount of several of the items constituting your account.

These reasons are also further elaborated in a paper appended, termed "A Statement of Facts." Mr. Burridge, in his reply, requests that Colonels Cheney and Evans will not constitute themselves referees, but submit to a fair arbitration of the matter in dispute; at the same time demurring altogether to the truth of the purported statment of facts. The reply of the friends of Mr. Cave to this request was, a reference to the public, by the publication of the correspondence, but omitting any copy of the agreement above given. This important document was however, immediately supplied by Mr. Burridge, in a public letter of rejoinder, who gives it, as he says, that the public may "begin at the beginning" of the story. Mr. Burridge asserts that Mr. Otway Cave's contribution towards the corporation joint expenses is in the whole hitherto only 2,450*l.* Thus the matter rests at present, and the parties are repaying one another in a circulation medium of paper war.

Grand Ship Canal from London to Portsmouth—A Third Report has lately been made to the Provisional Committee, appointed to superintend the carrying into effect of this truly national undertaking, by Mr. Cundy, the Projector, whose plan will be carried into execution. The Canal will commence at the Thames, near the East Country Docks; another opening will be opposite the London Docks; the two branches will join near the Kent-road, and after being raised by four locks, will run past Arundel, Chichester, &c. to Portsmouth, and will enter the sea between Portsmouth and South Sea Castle—a branch canal will be made to Arundel Bay. The local advantages in the proposed line are such, that fifty miles out of the whole seventy-eight are tide level, and only four locks will be required. The Committee includes, among its Members, Viscount Palmerston, the Secretary at War; Sir G. Cockburn, one of the Lords of the Admiralty; Sir J. Brenton, K. C. B; Mr. Wm. Manning, M. P.; H. Twiss, M. P.; Mr. T. Wilson, and severed Gentlemen of the highest eminence in the commercial and maritime affairs of the country. A copy of the Report has also been laid before his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral.

London Sept. 13.

It is rather remarkable that the Earl of Darlington, if we may believe the political gossip of the day, is on the point of being created Marquess of Cleaveland. His Lordship is powerful in Parliamentary interest, and the decided support he has given to the Ministry since the Whigs joined it, certainly deserves some return. What cheaper reward, too, could Ministers give than a title? But it has long been understood that the Marquess of Stafford was looking forward to the title of Duke of Cleaveland, and he is also a supporter of the Ministry. It may be presumed, however, that some means has been fallen upon to satisfy these clashing claims to honours, and that the Marquess of Stafford has found some name for his Dukedom that will sound as sweet as Cleaveland.

Rear-Admiral Henry Raper of Baker Street, has obtained a patent for an improved system of siguals, both for day and night service; the colours of the flags and pendants of the former system are dispensed with.

By the exertions of Mr. Alderman Venables, a reform is about to take place in the manner of conducting the nightly watch in the City of London.

A grand ceremony took place at Edinburgh on the 15th Aug. the anniversary of his Majesty's visit, on commencing the new improvements, by laying the foundation stones of the Western and Southern Bridges. This office was performed by the Lord Provost, accompanied by the official authorities and public bodies of the city, who went in grand procession from between St. Andrew's Street and Gibb's Hotel, to the place of the ceremony. The weather was very unfavorable, but crowds of spectators of both sexes had assembled to witness the procession, and waited patiently till it had passed, regardless of the heavy rain that fell.

The *Duke of York* steam-packet from Lisbon to London, is detained at the Mother Bank, under the Quarantine Laws, to which she had subjected herself by shipping at Gibraltar a few packages of silk goods without a certificate. The passengers must receive the permission of the Privy Council or perform the full term of quarantine before they can land. In such a case are not the owners of the vessels liable to damages to the passengers, for inconveniences, loss of time, &c.?

The British squadron in the Mediterranean is composed of three ships of the line, five large frigates, two smaller, five large, and eleven small brigs. Total twenty-six sail.

Mr. Cobbett does not proceed in his ninety-seven informations against the Surry toll-keepers, for exacting undue toll from hackney-coaches. A compromise has taken place with the lessees. They have reduced the tolls and paid him 200*l.*, and are bound not to repeat their extortion. The 200*l.* is distributed by Mr. Cobbett as follows: 72*l.* 10*s.* to the person who gave him the information; 78*l.* 10*s.* to be tendered to the Trustees for the use of the roads; 50*l.* paid to his Attorney for costs.

On the application of the Committee at Lloyd's on the supposition that, owing to the long continuance of easterly and northerly winds an unusual number of vessels must be now beating in channel, short of water and provisions the Lord High Admiral has given orders to the Admirals at Portsmouth, and Cork, to send out any vessels within their reach with the necessary supplies.

The British survey ships, *Adventure* and, *Beagle*, were at Rio on the 19th of June but about to proceed to resume their surveys—the first to Staten Land, the latter to Magellan's Straits. They will spend the winter of 1828 (May and June) at Valparaiso. The Straits of Magellan have been found by Captain Stokes to be a very safe navigation from west to east, but the current and the wind both generally setting from the westward, renders it a tedious passage into the Pacific. It is, as as is the whole point of Southern America, full of excellent harbours, affording plenty of wood, water, fish, and guinnichos—the latter an excellent substiute for mutton, but as large as a calf, with a venison flavour. The *Adventure*, early in 1829, will come home round the world, calling at New South Wales. The *Beagle* will come home direct. Both the ships have had much intercourse the natives, and have universally been treated in a friendly manner.

It is reported that Mr. Canning had for some time previous to his death, been engaged in minute inquiries into the internal management of our colonies, with a view to a reform in their financial and political administration, and that he prepared to submit to the Cabinet extensive plans for its improvement.

The censors at Paris will not permit the publication of the list of subscribers to the medal in honour of Mr. Canning. It is observable that the word 'jesuit,' has not appeared in any of the journals for nearly a month past, and an innocent remark to their effect being made for insertion in one of the papers, it was suppressed.

Although the probate duty on Mr. Canning's will was calculated on the sum of 20,000*l.*, it is said that after the arrangement of his affairs, the residue will fall short of 4000*l.*

The following has been communicated to us, and we have reason to believe it is correct:—Mr. Canning whilst residing here, used fre-

quently to sit for many hours absorbed in the deepest reflection—He has been known several times to sit with his head leaning on his hand, and his elbow resting on the table, thus ruminating for upwards of five hours, without either eating, drinking, or speaking, and it was an established rule with his servant, when he was thus intensely occupied, never on any account to speak to him, unless he held up his head. On other occasions, when engaged in the most endearing and familiar occupations with his family, the moment he made the well-known signal of raising his hand, all conversation was immediately hushed, and none presumed to give annoyance to a mind ruminating on the destinies of kingdoms and empires.—*Brighton Gazette.*

BRITISH POLICY.—A little interesting tract has just appeared, entitled "England and Venice compared: an Argument on the Policy of England towards her Colonies, by James Kennedy, Esq." The author's object is to show, that unless a new and more enlightened line of policy is adopted towards our Eastern Colonies in particular, England will experience the fate of Venice. He takes the following as his motto, from Burke: "I think I can trace all the calamities of this country to the single source of our not having had steadily before our eyes a general, comprehensive, well-connected, and well proportioned view of the whole of our dominions, and a just sense of their true bearings and relations."—As better councils are most likely to prevail, since several of the narrow-minded, worn-out, and illiberal advisers of the Crown have retired from office, Mr Kennedy's views will most likely obtain due notice in the proper quarters.

Miscellanea.

(From *Cobbett's Weekly Register.*)

My friends, the word Whig meant, in old times, *thief*, or *plunderer*; and, *as such* it was given to the first set of ruffians who were distinguished by it, and who, unable to get rid of it, took it as a matter of boast. This political faction was always notorious for its love of plunder, *public plunder*; and, perhaps, it has contained a greater number of really *greedy* villains than have been known in all the world besides. The faction was hatched in Henry the Eighth's hot-bed of plunder; and, though England and Ireland have been bleeding under its fangs for the greater part of 300 years, its teeth are as keen as ever.

For about four or five years past, they have been endeavouring to wheedle themselves as underlings into office by professing to agree with Canning, Huskisson, and another or two, upon the subjects of trade, commerce, foreign policy; all of them matters too indefinite in their nature; too large in their extent, to make it possible to pin people down as to their meaning and their principles. But, just as if there were nothing interesting to the country but trade, commerce, and foreign policy, this faction, seeing a hole opened by the I-do-not-know-what-to-call-it of Liverpool, seeing a crevice by which they might creep into the yard, and get their heads at the crib, they all rushed to Canning—offered him their support, if he would get to be Prime Minister, and, of course, let them come to crib. It is said that 70 of them met, and subscribed a pledge to support him. Be this as it may, we know that they did support him, and that too, while he declared that he would oppose Reform, and also the repeal of the Test Act to the last hour of his Parliamentary life; we know that they abandoned every principle for which they had ever contended in favour of liberty, civil or religious; and we have on record, that incomparable instance of their baseness, namely, their opposition, their actual opposition, both in speech and vote, to the motion of Mr. Hume, for a repeal of one of the worst of those six Acts, which particular Act they had opposed in three several distinct debates, having divided the House upon every stage of the Bill! Oh, monstrous creatures! What! even before they got into place; except two or three of them; upon the mere smell of place, they abandoned the people to be dealt with through the means of this very Bill; and there sat that notable political apostate, Burdett, with his knees sticking in Canning's back, voting against the repeal of a Bill, which compels me to make a big thing to sell for sixpence, and that was intended to narrow and retard the circulation of mine and of all such publications; there he sat, voting against the repeal of that Bill which compels the proprietor and printer and publisher of a newspaper to give, even before he begins to print, bail for the payment of any fines that may thereafter be imposed upon him in consequence of publications in the said newspaper. Where sat the whole of the faction, voting against a repeal of this Bill, having opposed which, they had made the greatest of merits with the people! The truth is, they thought they were going to be fixed in power, and in the money-receiving way; and they liked well enough to have the Bill operating for their protection against the scrutinizing eye of truth.

I declare most solemnly that I know nothing that I would not be: Hanoverian, Jew, every thing but a Whig, a name ominous to England, descriptive of any thing that is base; and a name. I thank God, which is now nearly blotted out.

To me, it is perfectly evident, that my Lord Prosperity Goderich wished to get rid of them all, and that he never would have any thing to do with them, had it not been for Canning and Huskisson. He cannot like them in every principle he is opposed to them, except in what regards the liberties of the people, and there, both factions cordially agree. In one thing, my Lord Prosperity Goderich has been disappointed. He expected the Whigs to resign. He might have known better. They gave sufficient proof of their sticking quality, in 1807. They were then first compelled to withdraw their Catholic Bill, after *they had introduced it and read it a first time* The King then insisted that they should turn out, unless they pledged themselves never to introduce *such a bill again.* They offered to do even this. And when they had made that offer, they then were turned out! Never did a Whig go out of office. You must actually turn him out; you must tear the seals out of his hand. What would it have been, then, to have had a Whig a Chancellor of Exchequer where there is purse as well as seals; the King might have got his heart's blood out of him more easily than getting seals or purse from him. The Whigs are like a servant of some gentleman that I have heard of, who when his master gave him warning to go away, said. "I shall not go: if you do not know when you have got a good servant I know when I have got a good master." Just so with the Whig. If the King or the people be not satisfied with him, he is always satisfied with he share of the King's powers and with all he can grasp of the peoples money It—God, knows, is a most greedy Crew, and, for my part, I thus most sincerely return my Lord Prosperity Goderich my best thanks for having so completely outwitted them.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

A NOTE FROM "A FOOL" IN LIVERPOOL, TO KNAVE COBBETT, AT LONDON, IN HIS OWN FAMILIAR STYLE.

— *Vide Register*, August 25, 1827.

KNAVE BILLY,—Years have passed away since I shook hands with you and my Lord Cochrane, at a public meeting, in Hampshire. Since that period many important circumstances have taken place, connected with the history of our country. You have been defeated at "Proud Preston" and at Coventry—Why, then Billy, butt at Westminister? If the Liverpool people are, as you say "coxcombs, empty-headed fellows" surely the people of Westminister, that you so fulsomely flatter, if *they* listen to your blarney, are now wiser. Really, Billy, your talent seems to LIE in abusive epithets *double entendre*, and bullyism! "The *Wen* of London," the "*Wen* of Liverpool," the *Hell hole* of Manchester," and the good "Devils of Liverpool," are these fit terms, for a man of your talent and political sagacity to use? Were I to adopt your terms, in addressing the people of Liverpool, and say, "Fool Cobbet, knave Cobbet, great jackass, incorrigible knave, dishonest bankrupt, bailbilking humbug, old scratch in the gooseberry bush, &c. &c., why *you*, would say, then, I was more wise than foolish, or that among the "geese" of Liverpool there was one swan; I attended the Brougham dinner. You have filled a *Register* with the speech and the garbled statement of a "great brutal fool," who dined with the speaker! And now listen to a lesser fool that was present. Henry Brougham has splendid talents and *some principle*: you have talents *without*. Brougham is eloquent in speech, without abuse; you are forcible, scurrilous, low; and exhibit a talented blackguardism in *writing*, which, if *spoken*, would be only liable to a kicking instead of a reply. Death, the oblivious veil of death has been torn aside by your ruffian hands, and like the hyena; you rioted over the corpse of Counsellor Bric; and with the ensanguined jaws of a bull dog gnawed the remains of the eloquent, patriotic statesman, Canning! Like the satyr, if not *human* yourself, you would make *bestial* god-like man. I may not be so well versed in the history of the political affairs of my country as yourself; but I would imitate Brougham rather than you, for I have always, hitherto, like him, paid every man his due. Have you? I would, with Brougham, have mechanic schools and education established, and conversational meetings regularly appointed in every town. Would you? I would substitute argument for abuse, and not palm on the unthinking abuse for argument, as you generally do. And lastly, Cobbett, living as you do, at your country-house, in comparative independence, I would pay all my debts, and not leave a single one pound *note* unpaid. Advertise in your *Register*, like an honest man, "All debts, principal and interest, will be paid by me, William Cobbett," then will I read your *Register*; then will I believe in your predictions; then will I think you, instead of a petulant abusive scribbler of trash, a patriotic lover of your country and of mankind. And then would I at your decease say, "He infused thought into the minds of the middling and lower classes of society; he fostered a *love* of reading and his country's weal! He, the once uneducated farmer's boy, rose preeminent above his more favoured countrymen, and displayed, by his powerful pen, the nightmare influence of aristocracy, and the inherent rights of Englishmen." Then, and *not until* then would I say "A mighty man is fallen in Israel!"

J. A. C.

Two questions, Cobbet. 1st, Why did you omit the fine conclusion of Brougham's speech upon power, political power, and the ambition of getting a place as M. P. for Preston, Coventry, &c.? 2dly, Why do you lay so great a stress upon Canning's renouncing reform, when you know that *assertion* was to conciliate the faction so averse to improvement and the amelioration of the people's condition?

There are now living near Peniston, a mother and her daughter, whose united ages amount to 191 years. The mother's name is Holmes, and she will be 106 years old on the 28th of this month. The daughter's name is Roebuck, and she was 85 years old on the 7th of March. They were both in perfect health last Saturday, and employ themselves daily in household occupations: This ancient matron has five other children living, the youngest of whom is 69 years old.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Some time ago, when party spirit ran very high at Leicester, a publican, a very bigoted party man, went to his butcher in the market, and asked him if he could let him have a "Tory calf's head." The butcher naturally showed him one, which was approved and purchased, and desired it might be sent home. The butcher, to make up the joke, (who was of an opposite way of thinking to the landlord), took out the brains. The cook, on dressing it for the market-dinner, finding no brains, went to inform her master, who immediately returned to the market in a passion, and in severe language reprimanded the butcher for not sending the brains. The butcher very coolly replied, "Mr. P., it was sent exactly to your order, for I will assure you that no heads of that name, of whatever description, ever have any at all."

NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—A certain physician, who possessed a powerful Electrical Machine, discovered a sheriff making rapid strides towards his house; and suspecting from circumstances that he had some designs on his personal liberty, the worthy M. D. made preparations accordingly, to ward off the anticipated attack. Attaching a conductor (from his electrical apparatus) to the knocker on the front of the door, he then charged the machine to a very high degree, and waited the result. The steps which ascended the front door had an elevation of fourteen feet. Clothed in all the importance of the law, the sheriff ascended, and with a firm grasp seized the fatal knocker. Instantly he found himself at the bottom of the steps. After having recovered in some measure from a blow given by an invisible power, and having collected his scattered writs and executions, together with his scattered senses, he made a second attempt, wondering at this strange manner of paying debts. Meanwhile, the doctor had again charged his faithful conductor. No sooner had the sheriff again dared to touch the fatal knocker, than he found himself twelve feet nearer the centre of the earth a second time. Remembering the old adage, "beware of the third time," he immediately quitted the premises, leaving the doctor in the possession of the "castle" he had so well defended.—*New York Gazette.*

FATAL RESULT OF ADULTERY.—A few days ago an inquest was held on the body of a female respectably attired, which was found drowned the preceding evening in the Thames. It was a considerable time before the body was recognised, and when her identity was at length spoken to by an aged female, with whom she had recently resided, a most lamentable narrative was elicited. She was, it appeared the wife of a gentleman, who has been upwards of 14 months upon the Continent, and who during a great portion of that time, had a Parisian Opera dancer under his protection. This the lady heard of, and she remonstrated by letter, but her influence over her husband was gone, and she received in reply an intimation, that so long as she was provided for she had no reason to be dissatisfied. While smarting under the feelings excited by this contemptuous reply, chance flung her in the way of an Irish officer in the Dragoons. She was a beautiful woman, and he was smitten with her charms. Friendship on their part soon ripened into love, which, combined with something like a feeling of revenge, caused her to deviate from the paths of virtue. For some months she resided under an assumed name with her seducer, until at length hearing that her husband was about to return to England, she returned to her own home, for which she had formed a feasible excuse for absenting herself, in order to await his arrival. A few days after her return, she discovered to her utter dismay that she was *enceinte*; and fearful now of meeting him whose own misconduct had led to hers, she quitted the house for ever, and went to reside with the relator of the melancholy story. Some days afterwards she heard of her husband's arrival in London; and her feelings, previously excited, now became actually bordering on frenzy. "She could not—no—she could never face him again," were the last words the poor unfortunate creature uttered on the evening she left the residence of the old lady under the pretence of taking half-an-hour's walk. Since then she had not seen her, until she beheld her a corpse in the room where the inquest was being then held. The Jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict—"That the deceased drowned herself while labouring under a fit of temporary mental derangement, and expressed their indignation at the conduct of her husband, by whom she had been so inhumanly neglected.

The following anecdote illustrative of the well known amenity of manners and good natured politeness of our distinguished countryman, Sir Walter Scott, is current among our writings. An English gentleman and his lady lately arrived in the neighbourhood of Abbotsford, and being naturally anxious to behold its owner, sent a card to him, stating that they had travelled thither from a distant part of England, solely on purpose to see the great "Lion of the North," and earnestly requesting the honour of an interview. Sir Walter immediately returned for answer, that as the Lion was seen to the most advantage at his *feeding hours*, he would be happy to see them that day at dinner. They went accordingly; and, it is needless to add, met with the greatest attention and hospitality.—(*Edinburgh Observer.*)

Anecdote of Colonel Kirk.

"When James wanted him to turn papist, he very drily said that he was 'really very sorry, but that he was preengaged.' The King smiled, and asked him what he meant. 'Why, truly, when I was abroad,' answered Kirk,' I promised the Emperor of Morocco, that if ever I changed my religion, I would turn Mahometan; and I never did break my word in my life and, must beg leave to say I never will."

Ringbone in Horses.—The *New England Farmer* says, the cause of ringbone in horses is a small collection of water in the foot just above the hoof, which may be felt by pressing the part affected with the finger. A little bag or vessel like a bladder, contains the matter, and if this be carefully cut out, (the horse being cast to secure the safety of the operator) the disease may be avoided.

Singular Medical Case.—About a fortnight since, by the medical treatment of a Mr. May at Hinton, there were dislodged from the body of a man named Edmonds, two insects resembling lobsters; one of them nearly two inches in length, and so abounding in feet that it is supposed to be the centipede. Other similar insects are supposed still to exist on the coat of the stomach. Hopes are entertained of the recovery of the patient.

PRIESTLY FARRIER.

Some time since as two gentlemen were passing through Congleton in a gig, one of the springs of the vehicle broke. The younger gentleman proceeded on foot into the town, but the elderly one took the gig to a blacksmith's shop for needful repair. From his very plain appearance the smith took him for a servant, and entered into very familiar discourse with him. At length the gentleman said to the swarthy Vulcan, "If you were to put a thin plate of iron between the two pieces of steel, they would weld the better." "I know that," said the smith, "but I thought if I did so you would tell your master, and say it was only a botched job,—but if you will smile for me, I will do so, and the work will soon be done." The gentleman wielded the hammer, and by his adroitness gained great applause from the smith, who liberally promised him the share of a tankard when the job was completed. The gig was soon put in *statu quo*, when lo! the young man approached, and, in most respectful terms, addressing the assistant smith, asked his *Lordship* if he was ready to proceed on his journey; the smith stared at this appellation, and his astonishment was not diminished when he understood that his helpmate was the Lord Bishop of Limerick who has recently been translated to another See.—*Macclesfield Herald.*

A vagabond was brought before the Correctional Police, and interrogated by the President:—"What is your name? Belland.—Where do you live? I don't choose to tell you.—What is your trade; I have one, but I don't practice it.—How do you live then? By robberies.—What! by robberies? Yes; during the three best nights of the week, namely those of Saturday, Sunday and Monday, I rob the drunken persons who sleep in the streets.—Have not you ever been caught? No; I am not such a fool! When men are drunk, they sleep soundly; and, besides, when I meet those who don't sleep well, I use more caution."—Indignant at such effrontery, the agent of the royal prosecutor regretted that the nature of the offence charged against Belland did not admit of a more severe punishment than that inflicted by law upon vagrancy; and the Tribunal condemned the delinquent to six months' imprisonment, the *maximum* in such cases.—*Paris Paper.*

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Yesterday Captain John Jebb, late of the 6th Light Dragoons, was brought to this office upon a warrant, granted at the instance of Colonel Lygon, of the same regiment, upon the charge of endeavouring to provoke the Colonel to fight a duel.

Colonel Lygon said that he was compelled to take the present proceeding in consequence of the hostile feeling Captain Jebb entertained against him, arising from some proceedings which took place at a court-martial, held so far back as 1822; since which period the Captain had taken every opportunity of insulting him in public. On the 27th of last April he was passing down St. James's-street, when the Captain came to him, and flourishing a large stick over his (the Colonel's) head, said he should insult him wherever he met him. The Colonel, in consequence, applied for a warrant on the following day, but the officer had not been able to meet with Captain Jebb until yesterday.

A Mr. Coventry, a friend of the Colonel's, bore testimony to the conduct of Captain Jebb, which was evidently intended to cause a breach of the peace.

Captain Jebb said that when he met Colonel Lygon he only repeated the sentiment of the whole army as regarded Colonel Lygon's conduct at the court-martial, when the laws of his country were violated.

Colonel Lygon replied that he acted as President of the court-martial, and did no more than his duty.

Captain Jebb said that his Majesty had been pleased to direct that the sentence of that court-martial should be re-considered.

The Magistrate said that he had nothing to do with the merits or demerit of the proceedings at the court-martial; but it was his duty, from the facts brought before him, to order the Captain to find securities to keep the peace. He required two sureties in 500*l.* each, and the Captain himself in 1,000*l.*

Captain Jebb complained of the hardship of being called upon to find securities when most of

(*Continued in the Second Supplement.*)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH 1828.

(*Continued from the Supplement.*)

his friends were from town, and for an offence committed so far back as April last.

Here Colonel Lygon said something to the Magistrate in an under-tone.

Captain Jebb---Ah, that's the way he whispered Sir Herbert Taylor at the Court Martial. He is a coward, and no Gentleman.

The Magistrate said that the Captain's conduct there, was such as to compel him to direct that he should find heavier securities, and he required the Captain to find worsponsible persons as bail for his keeping the peace towards Colonel Lygon in 1,000l, each, and enter into recognisances himself to the amount of 2,000l.

Captain Jebb remained in custody at the time the Office closed-*Aug.* 31.

CONFUSION OF NAMES.

(*From an American Paper.*)

We have often reflected with admiration on the natural and beautiful custom of distinguishing men by characteristic sur-names. We say *natural*, because it is discarded by modern civilization, and left to the rude and unsophisticated savage. Civilization however occasionally feels the loss of this convenient custom; there is such a vast disproportion between the increase of population and the increase of names, that the same name and surname are applied to some hundreds, and occasionally to some thousands. It is a source of endless confusion. Mr. John Smith, who is not worth sixpence, receives a letter through the Post Office, requesting a loan of five thousand dollars; while Mr. John Smith, who is a man of ample fortune, receives a note from a butcher's attorney, stating, that if he does not pay for a leg of mutton, he will be waited upon by a constable. Now, if these letters had been directed to John Smith, the *poor*, and John Smith, *the rich*, all this would not have happened.

Again: John Johnson, the bachelor, receives a letter; it is in a female hand; he opens it and reads.

My dear Husband,—Our daughter Jane and Sarah have both got the measles, and John wants a new pair of pantaloons. Send me some money to pay the doctor and our board; the pantaloons you must send me by private opportunity. We shall return to town in a month.

Your loving wife,
POLLY JOHNSON.

New Paltz, July 6, 1827.

John Johnson, the bachelor, feels like Tantalus, while John Johnson, the married man, has left the Post Office the same morning, sad and miserable, that he has not heard from his wife and children.

George Thompson owes more than he can pay, and advertises for the benefit of the Act, and immediately, George Thompson, who is a merchant in fair business, has all his creditors pressing upon him at once, and perhaps before he can correct the mistake *his* credit also is ruined.

In truth, there is no limit to the slanders which daily occur from this throwing of names into common-stock. Love letters, dunning letters, protests of notes, family secrets &c, get into the wrong hands, and play the deuce all round. We see no remedy unless a new batch of names can be created. Earth, air, and ocean must be scoured and all that has hitherto been spared must be gleaned. Little will be found for use on the surface of the earth. We have already Mr. Forrest, Mr. Wood, Mr. Grove. Mr. Glen, Mr. Hill, Mr. Dale, Mr. Pine, Mr. Ash, Mr. Beach, &c. Then in the watery element we have Mr. Fountain, Mr. Spring, Mr, Brooks, Mr. Rivers, Mr. Lake, Mr. Pond, &c. We have gone amongst the inhabitants of the waters for Mr. Fish, Mr. Whale Mr. Pike. Mr. Brab, and Mr. Mullet. Amongst these and the quadrupeds many names may be found, not yet in use, as we have taken from the latter only Mr. Bull, Mr. Stag, Mr. Hogg, and perhaps one or two more.

In selecting from qualities and passions mankind has shown a laudable taste. Thus we have Mr. Good, but no Mr. Bad; Joy, but no Mr. Sorrow; Mr. Wise, but no Mr. Foolish; Mr. Strong but no Mr. Feeble *; Mr. Hope but no Mr. Fear; and Mr. Younglove; but no Mr. Younghate. Names are sometimes stangely inapplicable. Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin is a merry old sailor, Mr. Sharpe is very blunt, Mr. Blunt, (as every body knows) is the sharpest man in town, Mr. King professes to be a sturdy democrat, Mr. Stone is ineffably soft, Mr. White is frequently blue, Mr. Merry is the gruffest man iu the world, Mr. Lyon is as meek as a Lamb, and Mr. Lamb is as bold as a lion. Mr. Bliss is the picture of sadness, Mr. Pope never saw the inside of a church, Mr. Grant never gave away sixpence, and Mr. True-love is the greatest rake in New York.

* Except Shakspeares Mr. Francis Feeble.

We recommend that a Convention be called for taking into consideration the manufacturing of names, and the more proper application of the old.—*New Times, Aug.* 11.

TRIAL OF A DEAF AND DUMB MAN.

(*From the Morning Chronicle August* 28.)

The Court of Assizes at Paris was occupied on the 24th instant with a trial which excited a most lively interest, because it is connected with philosophical considerations of some importance. A deaf and dumb person was accused of stealing with *effraction* and this deaf and dumb person was destitute of all instruction; he had not been initiated into the use of that language, by the aid of which this unhappy class communicate with each other with such surprising rapadity. At the moment the prisoner, whose name is Filleron, entered the Court, the numerous auditory fixed their attention on him, and could not but feel deeply affected at seeing his stupid air, his indifference, and his insensibility. He seemed to take no notice of what was passing around him, and seemed not to comprehend why he excited such interest. The President invited M. Paulmier, one of the most skilful scholars of the Abbe Sicard, to question him, and the prisoner replied that his name was Filleron (this was the only word the letters of which he knew), and that he was 19 years of age. M. Paulmier inquired where he was born, representing for this purpose, by signs, an infant in the cradle at the breast &c. Filleron made a sign that he came from a great distance, and described by his motions, agitations of the waves, which was to express that he was born on the borders of the sea.

M. Paulmier asked him where he dwelt? by laying his head on his hand and closing his eyes, like a person who sleeps. Filleron replied scratching his hand and his neck, which is understood to signify the Bicetre.

From the act of accusation it appeared that after escaping from the Bicetre he introduced himself into the Hospice des Orphelius, where he was brought up, by passing under a door and breaking a pane of glass, where he stole the clothes of a young man belonging to the Hospice; that he went back three days afterwards again, got in by scaling a wall, and stole from the kitchen, after having satisfied his hunger, a roasting machine, three brass saucepans, and an apron, which he gave to another deaf and dumb lad, who goes about the streets selling cakes, which he announces by blowing a trumpet. M. Paulmier explained to Filleron, that he was accused of two robberies, he touched his clothes, made the motion of a man running away, and pretended to lift up a saucepan. Filleron replied by similar gestures, and indicated in a precise manner that he comprehended.

Filleron, being interrogated as to the manner in which he got in, he made it understood, by stooping, that he got in under a door, and that he afterwards broke a pane of glass with his knife—that he entered the kitchen, took down the saucepans, and ran away as fast as he could.

M. Paulmier, drawing a child which increases in size, inquired where he was brought up?—Filleron replied, by placing his hand on the collar of his waist coat that he had been brought up at the Hospital for Orphans, and clothed with a grey waistcoat, having a red collar.

M. Paulmier, making the gesture of a man sewing, asked if he had worked at his business of a tailor. Filleron crossed his arms, to indicate that he had no work; he added by making as if he pushed something with great force, that he turned the wheel at a well. (He was asked why he run away twice? He made a grimace assumed an air of nonchalance and turned his pocket inside out, which meant to signify that he was beaten, that he tired, and that he did not gain enough. The President desired M. Paulmier to enquire of him if he knew that he was doing wrong when he committed the robberies. The skilful interpreter employed in putting this difficult question all his resources. He seized hold of Filleron suddenly by the waistcoat, as if he would strip him, shewed him the gendarmes, the magistrates, appeared to be very angry with him, pretended to seize the robber and pinion him Filleron replied by the gestures of a man who eats in a great hurry, and he placed both his hands on his belly to show that he had nothing to eat.

M. Paulmier: He says that he was hungry, and therefore he stole.

The objects the prisoner had stolen were represented to him? he made signs that he recognised them, but indicated at the same time that he was hungry.

M. Paulmier asked him if he would be content were his clothes taken from him and if he would repent of what he had done? To all these questions his gestures answered. I had no money—I had nothing to eat, and I was hungry. He also indicated that other deaf and dumb people had incited him to commit the theft. He was asked if he had been taught any religious ideas at the Hospital. The Interpreter shewed him the heavens, recited his prayer, and performed the *Mea Culpa*—Filleron appeared scarcely to comprehend him. He signified that he had been taught to read and write.

Witnesses were then heard. One of them Leterle a pieman, was deaf and dumb, like the prisoner, but he understood the signs much better, and gave his answers with much exactness and rapidity. He was brought up by the Abbe de l'Epee. On the invitation of M. Paulmier, he lifted up his hand in an energetic manner, indicating that he would expose his whole heart, and at the same time, he uttered a low inarticulate sound. Some of the audience laughed, and the President told them it was improper. Profound silence.

Leterle, after replying by signs to the customary questions blew in his hand, as if blowing a trumpet, repeated the noise he makes to call his customers, and laughed immoderately. He then explained that he had received the stolen objects, and that Filleron had told him they had been given to him to have them tinned. He expressed his indignation; and by pushing away the saucepans which were in Court he signified that he was quite ignorant that they had been stolen.

JURIEN supported the accusation.

M. C. LEDRU, advocate of Filleron, in his defence, went into some philosophic considerations which produced a profound impression both on the Jury and the auditors, and gained for him a second time, a pleasing triumph. After deliberating half an hour, the Jury declared Filleron Not Guilty.

M. Paulmier, in announcing to the accused that he was to be set at liberty, gave him a severe exhortation. He represented to him a man chained up, beaten, imprisoned, and branded. Filleron cast his eyes on the ground and a sudden blush spread over his face.—*Constitutionnel.*

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.—A correspondent who had noticed, in a recent number of our Journal a paragraph recommending ground cork, fried in grease, as an efficacious plan for destroying rats, states that he lately put the plan to the test of experience, and completely succeeded. "The case was that of two old women in a village of Denny, who lived in two detached garret rooms of the same building. The rats had long been troublesome, but at length became so numerous and daring, that they fairly threatened to challenge the tenants with longer possession. The friend cork had only been laid for them three nights, when the whole disappeared. A fact of this kind cannot be made too public—since it may be the means of preventing many of those serious accidents which so frequently occur from the use of poison."—*Stirling Journal.*

INDIAN NATION.

The following account of the Winnehagoes, the Indian nation, whose hostile acts have induced the movement of the troops under General Atkinson, to the Upper Missisippi, is given in the *Michigan Herald.*

The name by which this nation is known by their neighbours is Win-nee-baa-gaa; but that by which they distinguish themselves is Hoatshung-gerra, or the Rolling Fish. They inhabit the country upon the Fox, Ouisconsin, and Rock Rivers. More than half of them occupy the latter river, which empties into the Mississippi 150 miles below the mouth of the Ouisconsin. They also have a village of about 18 lodges, 70 miles above Prairie du Chien. They are divided into nine tribes whose names are taken from animals and birds, which, according to their traditions, were sent with them by the Great Spirit to the earth, and transformed into Indians, with power and capacity to govern; they are the Bear, Wolf, Thunder, Snake, Devil Elk, Grey Hawk, Eagle, Hawk; of these tribes, the eldest chief of the Thunder tribe is the most powerful. The Winnehagoes are generally acknowledged to be a proud, independent, brave, sensitive, warlike, and industrious people, compared with the surrounding nations. They have had little connection with the whites, and seem to desire an entire separation from them. They pretend that they never were subdued in war. They commit frequent aggressions upon their neighbours, and not unfrequently upon the traders and others who pass through their country. Commanding, as they do, the pass between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, they have it in their power to interrupt communications between the Lakes and the Mississippi. So sensible are they of this power, that it is common for them to boast that they have the key of the country. The number of warriors is estimated by themselves to be from 3 to 4,000; those who are well acquainted with them say they can at any time collect a force of 6 or 7,000 warriors. The appearance of the men is very prepossessing; they are generally large and well formed, of a healthy appearance, and have a peculiar air, formation of person and features, by which they can be distinguished readily from the Monominies. They are, in fact, unreclaimed and indomitable savages, and unite in their character the extremes of savage virtues and vices.

Matthew Lansberg (the Francis Moore of the Continent) observes, in his last publication, that "if you wish to have a shoe of durable materials, you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard-drinker, for that never lets in *water*."

LANGUAGES OF AMERICA.—In *Le Globe* of August 25, it is asserted on the authority of the Abbé Andoze, that the Aborigines of America, who inhabit the shores of the Pacific, have two principal languages, which form the instruments of communication between the various tribes. The same traveller believes, that some affinity exists between the manners of these savages and the ancient Hebrews; and that a knowledge of the Oriental Languages would be of great utility to the student of the original American tongues.

Dr. Radcliffe once refused to take a fee for attending a friend during a dangerous illness. Upon his recovery, however, the patient presented the aggregate amount in a purse, saying, "Sir, in this purse I have put every day's fee; nor must your goodness get the better of my gratitude." The Doctor eyed the purse, counted the number of days, in a minute, and holding out his hand, replied, "Well, I can hold out no longer—single, I could have refused them for a twelvemonth—but, all together, they are irresistible."

Many medical duels have been prevented by the difficulty of arranging the "*methodus pugnandi.*" In the instance of Dr. Brocklesby, the number of paces could not be agreed upon; and in the affair between Akenside and Ballow, one had determined never to fight in the morning, and the other that he would never fight in the afternoon. John Wilkes, who did not stand upon ceremony in these little affairs, when asked by Lord Talbot, "How many times they were to fire?" replied, "Just as often as your Lordship pleases; I have brought a *bag of bullets and a flask of gunpowder.*"—*Wadd's Memoirs.*

The office of *searcher*, which is continued to the present day, was at the time of the plague a very important one; and a noted bodysearcher, whose name was SNACKS, finding his business increase so fast, that he could not compass it, offered to any person who should join him in his hazardous practice, half profits—thus those who joined him were said to with Snack,—Hence going *snackes*, or dividing the spoil.'

"PORTUGUESE MAN OF WAR."—There is a description of the beautiful and extraordinary insect known by this last number of the *North American Review*, derived from a memoir of Dr. Tilosius, who accompanied M. de Krusenstern in his voyage round the world. "This worm, between six and eight inches in length, has seemingly the skill of an experienced navigator, and is in itself a little ship. Its evolutions are according to the winds; it raises and lowers its sail, which is a membrane provided with elevating and depressing organs. When filled with air, it is so light, that it swims on the surface of alcohol, and is at the same time provided with a structure which furnishes it with the necessary ballast. When high winds would endanger its existence, it descends into the deep. From the under side of the body proceed tubes which extend twenty feet in lenght, and are so elastic and delicate, that they wind in a spiral form like a screw, serving at once as anchors, defensive and offensive weapons, prematick tubes and feelers. The insect has the colours of the rainbow; its crest which performs the office of a sail, is intersected with pink and blue veins, trimed with a rosy border, and swells, with the winds, or at the animal's pleasure. The fibres contain a viscious matter, which has the property of stinging like nettles, and produces pustules. It acts so strongly, that vessels in which they have been kept for a time, must be repeatedly washed before they can be used. These fibres may be cut off without depriving them or the rest of the insect of the principle of life; and the separation takes place spontaneously, whenever the glutinous matter comes in contact with a hard surface, like the sides of a glass globe. The insect has however dangerous enemies in small dolphins and medesæ, against which neither its nautical skill nor its poison can defend it."

DUELLIG.—At the last sitting of the Court of Cassation, Paris, a point of jurisprudence was decided, which may tend to check the practice of duelling at least as far as married men and fathers of families are concerned. The question was, whether the widow and children of a man killed in a duel could maintain an action for damages against the surviving duellist? A Mr. Lelorrian was lately tried for the murder of a Mr. Garel in a duel. Lelorrian was acquitted of the murder, but sentenced, at the suit of the widow, to the payment of damages to the amount of 20,000 francs to her children, to be paid when they came of age, with interest until that period.

Lately, at Paris, a lady coming out of the Opera-house, caught a man in the act of taking her handkerchief and purse, and on being taken, the robber turned out to be a Clerk of the Privy Purse Office, who enjoys a salary of 3,000 frances per annum. On being examined by the Commissary of Police, he confessed the fact, and declared that he had a strong inclination to theft. The avowal led to an inspection of his house, where was found a bracelet belonging to Madam Delavan, and a vast quantity of handkerchief, all *white*. The culprit confessed, that his strong inclination is only with respect to white handkerchiefs, and those only when they belong to ladies. It is said, that when chance does not afford him handkerchiefs, he contrives to cut off a part of the lady's gown. —*Quotidienne.*

FRENCH LEVITY OF TASTE

'I remember an absurd instance enough of this deliberate mode of setting to work in a young French artist, who was copying the 'Titian's Mistress' in het Louvre, some twenty years ago. After getting in his chalk-outline, one would think he might have been attracted to the face—that heaven of beauty (a, it appears to some,) clear, transparent, open breathing freshness, that 'makes a sunshine in the shady place;' or to the lustre of the golden

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

hair; or some part of the poetry of the picture; (for, with all its materiality, this picture has a poetry about it;) instead of which he began to finish a square he had marked out in the right-hand corner of the picture, containing a piece of board and a bottle of some kind of ointment. He set to work like a cabinet-maker or an engraver, and appeared to have no sympathy with the soul of the picture. On a Frenchman (generally speaking,) the distinction between the great and the little, the exquisite and the indifferent, is in a great measure lost: his self-satisfied egotism supplies whatever is wanting up to a certain point, and neutralizes whatever goes beyond it. Another young man, at the time I speak of, was for eleven weeks daily employed in making a black-lead pencil drawing of a small Leonardo; he sat with his legs balanced across a rail to do it, kept his hat on, every now and then consulted with his friends about his progress, rose up, went to the fire to warm himself, talked of the styles of the different masters—praising the Titian *pour les coloris*, Raphael *pour l'expression*, Poussin *pour la composition*—all being alike to him, provided they had each something to help him on in his harangue, (for that was all he thought about)—and then returned to *perfectionate* (as he called it) his copy. This would drive an Englishman out of his senses, supposing him to be ever so stupid. The perseverence and the interruptions, the labour without impulse, the attention to the parts in succession, and disregard of the whole together, are to him utterly incomprehensible. He wants to do something striking, and bends all his thoughts and energies to one mighty effort. A Frenchman has no notion of this summary proceeding, exists mostly in his present sensations, and, if he is left at liberty to enjoy or trifle with these, care about nothing further, looking neither backwards nor foreward. They forgot the reign of terror under Robespierre in a month; they forgot that they had ever been called the *great nation* under Buonapatte in a week. They sat in chairs on the Boulveards (just as they do at other times,) when the shots were firing into the next street, and were only persuaded to quit them when their own soldiers were seen pouring down all the avenues from the heights of Montmartre, crying, '*sauve qui peut!*' They then went home and dressed themselves to see the *Allies* enter Paris, as a fine sight, just as they would witness a procession at a theatre. This is carrying the instinct of levity as far as it will go. With all their affectation and want of sincerity there is, on the principle here stated, a kind of simplicity and nature about them after all. They lend themselves to the impression of the moment with good humour and good will, making it not much better nor worse than it is: the English constantly over-do or under-do every thing, and are either mad with enthusiasm or in despair. The extreme slowness and regularity of the French school have then arisen, as a natural consequence, out of their very fickleness and frivolity (their several supposed national characteristics); for, owing to the last, their studious exactness costs them nothing; and, again, they have no headstrong impulses or ardent longings that urge them on to the violation of rules, or hurry them away with a subject or with the interest belonging to it. All is foreseen and settled before-hand, so as to assist the faltering and feeble hold they have of things. When they venture beyond the literal and formal, and (mistaking pedantry and bombast for genius) attempt the grand and the impressive style, as in David's and Grelet's pictures, the Lord deliver us from sublimity engrafted on insipidity and *petit-maitre-ism!* You see a solitary French artist in the Louvre copying a Raphael or a Rubens, standing on one leg, not quite sure of what he is about: you see them collected in groupes about David's, elbowing each other, thinking them even finer than Raphael, more truly themselves a more perfect combination of all that can be taught by the Greek sculptor and the French posture-master! Is this patriotism, or want of taste? If the former, it is excusable; and why not, if the latter;

Paris, Aug. 18.—We have to add the name of another victim to the fatal passion of gaming. Captain Ode had distinguished himself during the wars of Napoleon, and was beloved and respected by all, who knew him. He left the army a short time after the arrival of the Bourbons, and went to a small estate he possessed in the South of France, where he remained several years, enjoying peace and comfort. Business called him a few months ago to the capital, and he was prevailed upon by one of his friends, who then held the situation of Director in one of the principal Insurance Offices in Paris, to become a Receiver to the Company. Large sums of money were continually passing through his hands; but, faithful to his trust, his accounts were kept with the greatest punctuality. It is no later than last week that he was induced to pay a visit to one of the hells in the Palais Royal, and it is stated that it was for the first time in his life. He could not resist the temptation, and staked a sum of money, which he lost. He repaired to the same place on succeeding days, and all his money passed into the hands of the banker. In a letter which he wrote to a friend four days ago, he solicits him to lend a certain amount, or that he will not be able to replace a sum which belongs to the Insurance Company, that ruin will ensue, and that he will not survive. The letter did not reach his friend, who was absent. The cash account of the receiver was examined, and a deficit of several thousand francs was discovered. The unfortunate man was arrested, and taken before the Commissary; when his examination was terminated, he was conveyed back to apartments he occupied in the Rue de la Paix, for the purpose of having them searched. He opened his desk in the presence of the officers, and hastily seizing two pistols, which were ready cocked, he presented these weapons to their breasts, and told them with a dreadful oath to depart quietly, or he would shoot them. Daring not to oppose him, they departed with the intention of procuring assistance. In the mean time, Capt. Ode locked his door, and barricadoed it inside with chairs and tables. After this, he wrote two short letters, the one addressed to a friend, and the other to his wife, who was residing in the country, and then placing the two pistols to his head, he blew out his brains.

The New Times, August 23.

UNION-HALL.—A young man named Jones, applied for a warrant against his wife. He said, that before he got married, his wife was one of the most amiable of her sex; but no sooner were they linked together, than she wanted to be perfect master of him; and when he attempted to remonstrate with her, she had recourse to the poker and tongs, and had threatened over and over again to shed his blood. He had never struck her, or provoked her to commit violence upon him. The night before, continued the applicant, she threatened my life. When I went home, she snatched up a knife in her hand and taking a candle in the other, stalked to the door, and in a menacing manner exclaimed, "Jones, you shall not come to bed to me this night, for if you do, I'll serve you as the man was by his wife at Clerkenwell." Such a threat as that, added Mr. Jones, frightened me exceedingly, and I said to her, "For God's sake, Mrs. Jones, you would not be so wicked a woman as to deprive me of that which would be infinitely more dreadful than the loss of life." Yes, but I will, she said; and the (applicant) fearing she would put her threat into execution, rolled himself up in the carpet, and lay upon the floor all night.

The Magistrate granted the warrant, and said that the truth would then come out on both sides.

In Rush county, Indiana, a Mr. Points took the daughter of a Mr. Young from her father's house, for the purpose of marrying her without his consent. Mr. Young pursued and over took them, and shot Points dead on the spot. There would be less runaway matches, if the parties apprehended knew they would end in this way.—*American Paper.*

"The following Letter was actually written by the Usher of a School as a model for a young Gentleman to inform his friends he should be home at the Christmas Vacation.

My Dear Father.

It is impossible verbally to declare the sublimity of satisfaction which I experience in the fond anticipation of passing that period of temporal abstraction from Scholastic attention, ordinarily cognominated the vacation, or as marking the diurnal sanctimonious employment usually directed and emphatically appellated Holydays—Therefore in simple and humble dictates I inform you that the recess is fixed for the 23d of the present duodecimal division to the annual revolutions. Then shall I hope to experience all those domiciliary delectations usually attendant on that periodical festivity, conjuncated with the hilarities of those, with whom I am impaternally connected; then those viands which vaporially affect our olfactory organs, with their salubrious effluvia, and our stomach with their invigorating influence, will be abundantly devour'd, whether consisting of quadrupedal carnous substance, the more delicate febris of the volant aerial Inhabitants, or the submarine piscatory residents—concluding with those heterogenous compositions called puddings, aided by the exhilirating effects of venous libations.

I am, &c. &c."

THE MAGELLAN CLOUDS.

To the Editor of the Sphynx.

Sir,—Excuse the liberty I take in pointing out to your notice certain inconsistencies of a scientific nature, which I think are manifest in the observations made by Captain Fraser, of the ship *Thames*, on the 'Magellan Clouds,' during bis voyage home from India, (as given in the First Number of the Sphynx,) and of which you profess to have the original, together with the signatures of the observers when in 34 deg. South latitude; with regard to which I can only say, that if your epitome of them is just, they do not appear to be worth much. For setting aside the physical anomaly of a *Larger* body revolving about a *lesser*, whilst that lesser remains *stationary*, it seems a most extraordinary circumstance, and not to be accounted for upon any scientific principles with which I am acquainted, how the smaller Magelane nebulæ should have *constantly* preserved the altitude of 50 degs, when it is a notorious fact that all bodies moving round either pole must neccessarily be affected by the earth's rotation, so as to be as much elevated above the pole at one time as their respective distances admit, and as much depressed below it at another. time as they had been high above it before Again, the period of the greater nebulæ's revolution round the smaller one is said to be exactly 24 hours, which looks very suspicious, and induces the belief that one Magellan cloud being very near the pole, and the other at a great distance from it, (in which condition, to a careless observer, one would apparently move round the other,) has occasioned error. Besides is it in reason to imagine that so remarkable a phenomeeon as Captain Fraser treats of, viz. a heavenly body sweeping a circumference of 45 deg. breadth daily, should have utterly escaped the notice of so acute an observer as Dr. Herschel who was two years at St. Helena for the sole purpose of mapping the stars of the southern hemisphere, and who afterwards was stopped by the ice in attempting to reach the South Pole; not to mention all the great navigators who since his time have made us familiar with those seas?

A Friend to Truth.

N. B, If, indeed, in the observations you posse ss of Captain Frazer, &c., the diurnal track of the revolving cluster is as clearly laid down, or attempted to be laid down, amongst the stars of the southern region of heaven, as any of the planets in their courses are with us! then, truly, something will be proved, but, till then, I fear nothing.

Note.—It cannot be denied that there are difficulties in almost every view which can be taken of this phenomenon, but none sufficient to render it clearly impossible; and, therefore, when well-attested observations are communicated under the signatures of credible, and, as it may be presumed competent witnesses, they ought to be made public, in order that this very test of discussion may be applied to the subject, and thus whatever errors it may involve be rectified. It is to be hoped that the attention of our southern navigators will now be especially drawn to this matter, and we take this opportunity to say that we shall be very ready to give publicity to any observation that may be communicated to us on the subject, as we have no particular theory to maintain, and desire only with our correspondent, a fair and unbiassed investigation of truth.—Ed.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND DON JUAN ROMERO ALPUENTO.

Don Juan Romero Alpuento, whose sufferings have already excited the public sympathy, finding his name omitted from the last list of refugees, to whom the King's bounty is distributed by the hands of the Duke of Wellington, wrote to his Grace, stating his claims to consideration, and his great distress; attributing the omission of his name to an oversight, and soliciting to be again included in the list. Don Romero, to his great surprise, as he tells us, received the following reply, which he has made public, together with an answer, the length of which precludes our giving it.

'Strathfieldsaye, July 17, 1827

"Senor—I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 14th inst, regarding certain persons supposed by you to have had their names inserted in the lists of persons to whom his Majesty's bounty is given through my hands; in answer to which I have to inform you, that you are entirely mistaken, notwithstanding that I deny your right to make any inquiry as to who is or is not on the lists, or the reasons for which any particular name has been inserted, or for which your own has not. I am responsible for what I have done, or may have omitted to do upon this subject, to those who have employed me; and I will give no answers to any other person whatever.

'I have the honour to be, Senor.

'Your most obedient humble servant,

'WELLINGTON, Duque de Cuidad Rodrigo

Professing our entire ignorance of the merits of the immediate question between the Duke of Wellington and Don Romero Alpuento, we still cannot but remark, that from the Almoner of a High Personage, whom Englishman are proud to refer to, as an example not less of delicacy of mind than of elegance of manners, a little more considerate indulgence and urbanity might have been expected towards an octogenarian, suffering greatly in a sacred cause.

In the neighbourhood of Collessie, a cat lately took possession of a crow's nest on the top of a tree, in which she had the temerity to deposit her young, in spite of the repeated remonstrances of the legitimate owners. In a few days, however, a desperate conflict took place betwixt the parties, in which poor puss was completely worsted; and she and her helpless offspring were precipitated to the ground; since which, she is to be seen hopping about in a maimed state, bemoaning her progeny.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

M. P. ANDREWS AND SUETT.

Said Miles Peter Andrews to Suett one day.
"My Muse has conceived!"—"Aye? of what?"—"Of a Play:
She's already for gone—I may tell you, infact,
She's in her ninth month; I' begun the fifth act."—
"Her offspring (said S.) you're before hand in owning,
But I shall be sure to be by at the *groaning*.

Accounts from Valencia of July 8th, relate the destruction occasioned by several tempests and hail storms, in that and other provinces of Spain, accompanied by wonderful phenomena. In Valencia much wheat had been destroyed, and nearly all the fruit. A globe of smoke is said to have arisen from the mountains about Orihuela, which directed its course towards the sea; when at an immense height, it burst with a loud report, and flames of fire issued forth. It does not appear that this extraordinary meteor did any damage, but the people having been told by the priests that it was a miracle, generally regard it as such, and very curious stories are propagated about it.

A renewed attempt is about to be made to raise, from the bottom of the Lake of Nemin, the famous vessel or floating palace, supposed to have been that of the Emperor Tiberins. The present trial will be made under the direction of M. Aurelio Tusconi, a Roman, who has perfected a machine to work with under water. This machine has already arrived at Nemin. The only results from former attempts were the bringing up several pieces of lead and bronze, on one of which the name of Tiberius Cæsar was well engraved.

Harnant was laid waste by a hurricane and hail-storm, on the 25th ult. At Theirmont the hail-stones were as *as large as hen's eggs*, and were mixed with pieces of ice still larger. The hail fell for half an hour, and covered the ground to the depth of a foot and a half. The crops are much damaged.

The widow of Charles James Fox is still alive. At the annual juvenile *fete*, given by Mr. W. H. Whitbread, jun., last week, at his seat in Bedfordshire, she was present among the visitors, and was an object of much curiosity.

Lord Byron—During his residence in the Franciscan Convent at Athens, he had ingratiated himself with a Monk named Father Bernard. When Grecian liberty, replying to his magnanimous appeal, called on him to detach himself from the enjoyments of Italy, he said to his friends, after determining to depart, "It is nevertheless very strange, Father Bernard, in giving me the crucifix which he carried about with him, told me with a prophetic air, 'You will become the defender of the Christian; you will return to Greece for the sake of the faithful; but I shall not see you again: I am fearful you will not come as far as Athens.'" After this relation his Lordship fell into a deep reverie, which no one dared to disturb, since those around him were accustomed to see him abstract himself in this manner, when any serious or melancholy thought surprised him in the midst of a conversation. After a few moments he added these remarkable words:—It will be hardly believed that "never would part with this cross, under any circumstances; it is, however, the fact. I never would give it to my mother, nor my sister, who requested it of me on my return to England. It is a remembrance of the Franciscan Prior, who lives in the tower of Diogenes in Athens. The good Monk was very partial to me; and when he heard that I was about to depart, he was much grieved. 'Your Lordship,' he said, must not forget me. Select anything you please from what I possess that you may have a remembrance of Father Bernard.' I laid my hand on the crucifix which he carried about with him, and asked if he would give me that. The good Father was so delighted with my choice, that tears came to his eyes. I have never since parted with the crucifix. I will even a vow, that once I was extremely uneasy under the impression that I had lost it; I was prepossessed with an idea of its value. But in fact, behold the prediction of Father Bernard about to be realized:—let us depart straightway for Greece!—*Fife Herald.*

A latter from Vienna states that the marriage of Prince Metternich with Mademoiselle de Leykam, is definitively resolved upon. This young and very pretty girl is the daughter of a female French opera dancer. All the Austrian aristocracy are in commotion at this misalliance. It is even said that the credit of this powerful diplomatist may be shaken by the circumstances

---

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, at the Gazette Press, No. 7. Bell Lane, by Thomas Rigby.